BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1818. [NUMBER 1358

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Prices established by Government, for the Sale of the Hon'ble Company's Madeira wines, in this month are as follow.

London particular per Pipe Rs. 650
or in bottle Rs. 25 per dozen.
Ditto Market ditto Rs. 607
Ditto Rs. 24 per dozen.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY, *Warehouse-keeper's Office, 4th September 1818.*

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE FORTS OF ZY-GHUR AND RUTNA-GHURRY,

AT the former place on the 1st, and at the latter on the 5th of October next, at 12 o'clock; 6 PATTAMARS (from 60 to 150 Candies burthen) with their Yards, Masts, Sails and Rigging &c. &c. PRIZE property, captured by the Troops under the command of Col. KENNEDY, serving in the Southern Concan.

A. SEYMOUR,
Lieut. in charge of the Commissariate.

Dapoolie, August 27th 1818.

श्री

सर्वेष्ट श्रीमंडीयाष्ट एक्षण प्रांत
ग्रेसण थेष्ठेमाईघेतेत्याचि तेंम
नीष्ट ध्रसम्रष्ट वीगीचम्रष्ट माळ
डम्रघष्टे थेणेप्रम्रणे घतेसत्याण
घ्रंसष्टफंडी ६० पाजिंगंते फं
डी १६० घ्रष्टेंतेडीष्ट म्रत्याडीडे
पघेरडीग्धीधं म्रीष्टेषष्टेगडपरत
म्रगीगीष्टेष्ठे घम्रवेघरंमगीन्यात
शेषंप्रष्ठगी 12 घम्रपरीघडेष्टेम्र
घम्रस्रं पीम्रप्याम्र नीष्ट त्यानषष्टे
गडष्टेष्ठे तागीफे १ परतम्रगीजी
ष्टेष्ठे तागीफे ६ घम्रष घेर्ष्ट
तागीफे 27 घगष्ट जीम्रतघेउ ७
सं १८१८

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY Lady proceeding to England, and in want of a European female servant to take charge of children, may hear of one of an unexceptionable character, on application at the Courier office.

Bombay, 5th September 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee, WILL SELL *BY PUBLIC AUCTION*

On MONDAY the 7th next Instant,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture—Plate, China and Queens Ware &c. &c. the property of a Gentleman leaving the Settlement—likewise on the same day will be sold the wearing Apparel and Effects of an officer deceased—and at 12 o'clock will be sold a fine English Cow; and immediately after, an excellent Gold pocket Chronometer by Fisher, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 5th September 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT. FREIGHT TO LONDON, THE NEW SHIP *Upton Castle,* OF 600 TONS BURTHEN;

EXPECTED to sail about the end of this mouth, and has comfortable accommodations for passengers: —Any Gentleman desirons of proceeding to England, who will perform the Medical duties of the ship, may learn of arrangements to his satisfaction, on application to Captain WILLIAM HOWELL at the office of MESSRS. TASKER and CO.

Bombay, 5th September 1818.

A CARD.

ON the 15th instant a packet will be opened at the office of MESSRS. TASKER and Co. for the reception of Letters to be forwarded to England per Ship Upton Castle, expected to sail about the 28th instant.

Bombay, 5th September 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT. *OLD AND GENUINE WINES,* TO BE HAD AT THE GOWDOWNS OF MESSRS. ROGER D'FARIA AND Co.

AT REDUCED PRICES;
MADEIRA, LISBON, and CALCAVELLA,
Both in Wood and Bottles:

SOME Excellent French Claret, Burgundy, Sherry, Hock, Sauterne, and Vin de Grave.

Bombay, 2d September 1818.

A CARD.

MESSRS. ANDERSON and CO. have the pleasure to inform the various Subscribers to the Asiatic Journals in the Civil and Military Services of the Bombay, Madras, and Bengal Establishments, at the outstations, that as many of them expressed a wish to be in possession of the Numbers to complete the year 1817, Messrs. A. & Co. will be happy to complete the Numbers, by an early application to them; A. & C. have also, a few Copies on hand for the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, November and December 1816; and they beg to announce to their friends and the public in general, that should they require any other Publications (thro' the same channel), Maps, Charts, &c. &c. due attention will be paid to their orders, and the same promptly executed, provided a draft on one of the Mercantile Houses be given in advance.

Bombay, 2d September 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT,

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of MAJOR HUGH SCOTT, late in the military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, and Deputy Adjutant General of that Army, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 26th August 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT,

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of CAPTAIN HUGH MASSEY, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, August 26th 1818.

Register of the Quantity of Rain fallen in the Month of August at Byculla, Bombay; and at Tannah, Salsette.

	BOMBAY. Day.	Inches.	Decim.	TANNAH. Inches.	Decim.
August.	1	—	24	3	10
	2	—	08	1	06
	3	—	09	2	65
	4	4	47	2	01
	5	—	63	2	65
	6	3	20	1	13
	7	1	18	4	25
	8	2	05	—	—
	9	4	29	5	18
	10	1	68	1	25
	11	1	65	—	68
	12	—	30	2	85
	13	—	70	—	56
	14	—	35	1	51
	15	—	19	2	20
	16	—	69	—	15
	17	—	04	—	59
	18	—	12	1	19
	19	—	46	—	63
	20	—	22	1	81
	21	—	72	2	40
	22	2	58	—	60
	23	—	27	—	42
	24	—	32	—	10
	25	—	18	—	64
	26	—	56	—	57
	27	—	04	—	79
	28	—	10	—	99
	29	—	35	1	22
	30	—	18	1	38
	31	—	52		
Total.—		28	45	48	56
Total in June...		22	54	33	20
Ditto July...		17	69	33	31
August.		28	45	48	56
Present Total...		68	68	115	07

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH AUGUST 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

LIEUTENANT DUNLOP of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry and Cornet Paul of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry are appointed Linguists in the Hindoostanee Language to those Corps respectively from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1818.

Lieutenant A. Stewart, Assistant Quarter Master General on the Madras Establishment, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health, for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that payment will be made by the several Paymasters to the parties of the Bombay Division entitled to share in the property captured at Bhurtpoor, as published in general orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council of the 21st May 1814, according to the following distribution.

Bombay Division of the Army,

						S. Rupees	Am. of Shares	Sonat Rupees.
1	Major General							
3	Lieutenant Colonels at					360 each	436.3.1¼	
3	Majors					240 do.		
26	Captains and Surgeons					120 do.		
67	Subalterns and Assistant Surgeons					70 do.		
4	Ensigns					50 do.		
2	Conductors and Quarter Masters					12 do.	No. of Shares	
55	Subadars					5 do.	13519-¾	3056.0.1⅝
62	Jemadars and Sarangs					3 do.		
272	Havildars and 1st. Tindals					1½ do.		
56	Serjeants					½ do.		
453	Corporals, Gunners, Drummers and Privates					1 do.		
3,438	Naicks 2d Tindals, Privates, Drummers, Packallies, and Gun Lascars					⅓ do.	3,492	31 2¾

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt

AURUNGABAD, AUG. 20.

MR. EDITOR,

I find by one of your interesting papers, that the managers of the Bombay Theatre have postponed giving judgment upon volunteer Prologues and Epilogues for one more month. This procrastination evinces a melancholy deficit of addresses, at least it strikes me so, and perhaps the cause may be attributed to an aversion men feel to have their poetical merits canvassed by a Thespian Jury of whose names and talents they are ignorant. The managers can certainly have no objection to let the world know who they are; and as you probably can take a peep behind the cur-

tain, the knowledge of these praise-deserving—mirth-promoters, may excite the emulation of many sly "dabs at a distich, who now shrink from the idea of their productions meeting with

The vexed Poet's last and worst disgrace,
The cold-blank managers rhyme-freezing face.

An answer will much oblige one who wishes success to the Bombay Theatre.

Yours obediently,
A STROLLER.

Can you give any information of the play or plays likely to be performed at the opening of the theatre.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Our correspondent is perfectly correct in saying that "the managers can certainly "have no objection to let the world know who "they are"; but they do not think themselves called upon to proclaim their characters in the public prints. We can assure "A Stroller" that he need not be apprehensive of meeting with much severity from the Thespian jury, and we are sure he would not wish them in the selection of the intended address to be sparing in just criticism. If our correspondent was in Bombay where the managers are well known, and no attempts are made to conceal their characters as connected with the stage, he would, we are confident, have as little hesitation in submitting the productions of his muse to their judgment as that of any other gentleman in Bombay.

We cannot at present ascertain the plays likely to be performed at the opening of the theatre, but we shall not fail in giving the public the earliest information. We have reason to expect that the house will be opened on the commencement of the cold season.

"A constant reader," we are afraid has a bad memory. We refer him to our paper of the 23d May, in which he will find the general orders of which he has sent us a copy.

THE
COURIER,
SEPTEMBER 5, 1818.

We are indebted to the Madras journals for our latest English intelligence. The London Gazette of the 7th April contains the appointment of his grace the Duke of Richmond to be Captain General and Governor in chief of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Cape Breton. The same gazette also contains an order that his Serene Highness Prince Leopold shall be thenceforth on all occasions styled His Royal Highness; and that His Royal Highness shall use the Royal arms quarterly with his arms of his own illustrious house.

On questions of grants of money to the Royal Dukes, ministers have been twice in the minority. The debates will be found in our subsequent columns, together with the latest and most interesting articles of intelligence.

The fall of rain here during the last month has not been excessive; as our readers will perceive on reference to the results of the rain gauge. The rains however at Tannah and on the continent in our immediate neighbourhood, have been more abundant. In the Concan they have been very heavy; particularly on the 16th ultimo, when the rivers of Panwell and Apta overflowed their banks and did considerable mischief. We are sorry to learn that, at Panwell, fifteen persons were drowned, and fifty houses destroyed. At Apta one hundred and fifty houses were swept away by the flood, several others were considerably damaged, and many gardens destroyed. We are happy to add that, by the exertions of the Collector's people, no lives were lost at the latter place.

We are also informed that the rains throughout Guzerat have proved unusually heavy.

The Cholera Morbus still continues to rage amongst us, but we are happy to learn that it has decreased considerably during the last few days. The number of deaths from the 17th to the 31st August by this disease on the island of Bombay is, Males.....311
Females.....226

Total,.....537

The number of deaths from other causes during the last month is... 634

making 1171, total of deaths in August.

Our advices from Tannah state, that the disease was declining there; but that it was prevalent amongst the villages of Salsette. Accounts from Bassein mention, that the disease had reached that place, from which circumstance, we are sorry to infer, that it appears to be progressively moving to the northward. We are also concerned to learn that it reached Bancoote to the southward some days ago.

The Swallow, free trader, for London, is to sail on Sunday the 13th instant.

We have been favored with the following Persian account of a great victory obtained over the Affghans by the Persian troops under the orders of His Royal Highness the Governor of Khorasan on the 22d May last. Private accounts, which we have seen, state, however, that the Persians were principally indebted for the victory to an unfortunate mistake made by the Affghans. Two divisions of their troops meeting in the night mistook each other for the enemy, a severe action ensued attended by a dreadful slaughter; and the mistake was not discovered until the morning. The Persian troops coming fresh into the field obliged the Affghans to retreat precipitately, leaving every thing standing in the field to the mercy of the Persian troops.

"Fathi Khan Afghan having sent a body of men against the Persian fortress of Gorioun in Arak, ordering at the same time a force from the Afghan tribes of Peishaoue, Cabul, Candahar, Oimauk and Hazarah Herat, amounting to 30,000 horse and foot. Hassan Ali Mirza, Governor of Khorasan, got intelligence of the intentions of Fathi Khan, immediately directed the commanders of forces to assemble with their troops, from which he separated a chosen number of 12,000 men and commenced his march from Khorasan towards Gorioun, to within two stages, when a messenger from the Afghans arrived, saying that they overlooked the past, and wished hereafter to be on terms of amity. Hassan Ali Mirza knowing their views objected to this, and on the following morning, Monday 19th Rejib or 22d May, prepared for battle and commenced his march; as did Fathi Khan. The contending armies met at Tenbet Shaik Jam, when the action became general and bloody for five hours to near sunset, when the Afghans began to give way. Hassan Ali instantly in person made a desperate charge on them, and a most horrid slaughter ensued, which left 12,000 died on the field—This Prince with his own sword cut down the brother of Fathi Khan (Sheardilh Khan, Lion heart) from the head to the loins,—Khandall Khan, another brother, also being shot, & Fathi Khan himself receiving a bad wound, retreated with his scattered and fatigued troops; leaving the whole of the Tents, Equipage, Artillery, Camel Corps &c. of every kind; which fell into the hands of our victorious troops, besides Horses, Accoutrements &c. Zulfakor Khan with 7000 Horse was ordered to pursue and harrass the retreating Afghans."

ARRIVALS.]—Surgeon R. Eckford.
Lieut. Robert Bell Ben. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon Llewellin.
DEPARTURES.]—Captain A. G. O. Browne 1st 10th
Major C. Hodgson, Com. of stores.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.]—August 29th Ship Volunteer, Captain Thomas Waterman from Bussorah the 30th August 1818.

Ship Po, Captain T. H. Higgins from Calcutta, the 3d April, Madras 29th May and Trincomalie 9th July.

PASSENGERS PER PO.]—B. Elliot Esq. J. Warton Esq. Lord Rodney of Johanna and suite.

August 31st Grab brig Goodfortune, Commander F. Minass, from Judda the 22d July

DEPARTURE.]—Do. 30th Ship Diana Captain Charles Williams to Liverpool.

PASSENGERS PER DIANA.]—Lieutenant Phillan, Mr. Dickson.

September 2d Brig Industry, Commander William Dellon, to Madras.

PASSENGERS.]—Captain Gillon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.]—12th August, Ship Cauder Bux, Nacoda Mahomed Ally, from Covelong.

DEPARTURES.]—August 11th, American brig Fox, Captain James Frazier, to Calcutta,—ditto 13th, H. M. Ship Towey, Captain Hill, on a Cruize,—ditto, Ship Henriette Louisa, Captain Duntzfelt, to Calcutta,—ditto 15th, Ship Europe, Captain Ashton, to Calcutta-

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 29th, Ship Governor Petrie, W. B. Greenway, from Bussorah, 5th June, and Muscat 2d July.

August 1st, Ship Eliza, C. Cornish, from Liverpool 21st September, and Madras 16th July.

2d, Ship William Dawson, James Scott, from Liverpool 2d April.

Ship Bombay Merchant, G. Rowe, from Bussorah 8th June, and Madras 26th July.

3d, Ship James Sibbald, J. K. Forbes, from London 12th April.

PASSENGERS PER JAMES SIBBALD.

Miss L. S. Smith; Miss ——— Hewitt, Miss M. Hewitt; Wm. Page Esq. Writer.

DEPARTURES.—July 29, American brig Mary, N. Barker, for Boston.

Ditto brig Stephen, J. Smith, for New Port.

Vessels remaining at the following Stations.

3d AUGUST 1818.

Diamond Harbour: —Ships Cambridge: St. Julian, (Spanish) Mysore, gone-down; Helen; H. C. ship Ernaad; James Sibbald, passed up; Eliza inward bound, remains.

Kedgeree —Ship Lord Wellington; Eliza, Pringle; Magnanime, (Danish;) Stephen. (American brig,) passed down 2d Instant; Trident, (American, outward bound remains.

New Anchorage:—Honorable Company's ships Castle Huntly, Marchioness of Ely, Dunira and Larkins.

Saugur:—John Palmer, Busiris and Deromo, (American,) gone to Sea.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday the 29th August, at St. Thomas's Church by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, Lieutenant Colonel David Leighton, Adjutant General of the Army, to Isabella Constanstia, third daughter of Henry Thomas Williams Esq. of Keppel St. Russell Square, London.

And at the same time, Major William Pendock Tucker, Deputy Quarter Master General, to Clarissa Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Henry Thomas Williams Esq.

On Tuesday the 1st Sept. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend Mr. J. Greys, Captain James Keith, Sub Assistant Commissary General, to Miss Anna Bella Moore.

DEATHS.—At Ahmednuggur, of the Cholera Morbus, on Tuesday the 25th August, Lieutenant Robert Melward White, 1st Bat. 11th Regt. B. N. I. attached to the 1st Bat. P. A. B. most deeply regretted by all who knew his independent spirit, his superior talents, the warmth of his affections and the sincerity of his friendships.

On the 2d September, Colonel Richard Mabert, of the Bengal Army.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.]—August 17, 1818, Thomas Gellebrand, Esq. to Miss Caroline Toller, second daughter of Sir Samuel Toller, Advocate General at Madras.

On the 6th Aug. at Toleroo, near Ingeram, Edward Smally, Esq. of the H. C. Madras C. S. to Catherine, only daughter of the late John Giles Hudson, Esq. of Muscliffe Hant.

On the 8th Aug. at Masulipatam, Mr. J. Best, jun, the son of John Best, Esq. Commissary of Stores at Musulipatam, to Miss Elizabeth Donohoe, of the same place.

BIRTHS.]—On the 11th of Aug. Mr. Maria Gregory M'Kertich, of a Son.

At Cochin, on the 7th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. J. Matthews, 19th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.]—On the 1st August, Captain Brook Kay. of the H. C's. ship Marchioness of Ely, to Miss M. Bruce Barclay.

On the 21st July, Mr. Edward Harris. of the Pilot service, to Mrs. Mary Evans, Relict of the late Mr. Samuel Evans.

BIRTHS.]—On the 24th July, the Lady of Mr. W. Richardson, of a son.

On the 3d August, the Lady of Jos. Nicholson, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 4th August, the Lady of William Ainslie, Esq. Presidency Surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS.]—On the 30th July, Mrs. M. Murray, late of Kiuderpore.

At Berhampore, on the 22d July, of a bilious fever, Mr. A. M. Gardiner, in the 22d year of his age.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.

1st August 1818.

Since the dispersion of the force with which Kappitipola attempted in vain to raise an Insurrection in the Four Corles, there is some uncertainly in regard to the movements of that Rebel Chief. When Lieut. Colonel Hardy returned to Pasbauge he ascertained beyond all doubt that the great bulk of the Rebels had returned through Dolasbaug by the way they came. In many places the grass was trodden down by them as if an herd of Elephants had lately passed over it, and the very spot was distinctly seen where they had gone down the bank between Pasbauge and Ambagamma, and crossed the Mahavilla-ganga into Kotmale. This was confirmed by several stragglers who were taken Prisoners. They all agreed in stating that they were so completely surprised when attacked by Captain Dobbin near Udagumma on the mountain of Moorete Kande that they thought of nothing but saving themselves by flight. Ill received by the people of the Four Korles who gave them neither assistance nor information and in the confusion deprived of their Leader, they could think of nothing better than retracing their steps back to Kotmal. They differed in their account of the whole number so dispersed, but agreed in estimating about four fifths to have returned to the river: Kappitipola they supposed had fled in another direction, but they were unacquainted with his designs; Lieut. Colonel Hardy after examining some of the Posts in Ocdapalata returned to Kandy on the 28th Inst. we are happy to say in excellent health, after many days of severe fatigue.

The bad success of Kappitipla in this abortive attempt upon the Four Korles does great credit to the people of that Province. If they had not been decidedly adverse to his cause, he never would have been so nearly surprised nor his whole force so dispersed in consequence of their being attacked unawares. The First Adigar who was himself ill, sent out his people, who cut off some of the fugitives and took a curious ammunition box made out of the trunk of a Jaggeree tree, containing about 400 Cartridges.

Kappitipola has since been heard of in the 4 Korles where he is said to have been appointed Dessave, which it is to be hoped may produce some jealousy on the part of the other Rebel Dessave Pelime Talawah; The most general belief is that Kappitipola has gone into Matele, but on the 27th Instant Lieut. Colonel Hook received express information that he was gone into the Pahala dolas Pattoo of the 7 Korles. If this rests on the authority of only one Spy, it does not seem probable that after the complete dispersion of his own forces Kappitipola should so soon find himself in a condition to attempt a part of the 7 Korles which was perfectly quiet. Every precaution has however been taken to bafle his efforts whatever direction he has chosen; The different Posts have been re-inforced and Lieut. Col. Spawforth marched from Colombo on the 23d Ult. to take the Command at Attapetia.

In Saffragam all was quiet and no event of any consequence had lately occurred.

Madras Intelligence.

The Courts of Spain and Portugal are described as obstinately resisting every effort of mediation used by the Allied Sovereigns to reconcile them.—*(The Times April 7,)*

(Madras Gazette, August 15,)

By the American Ship Fox, which arrived on Saturday last, from Baltimore the 7th May, we have received Baltimore Journals down to the 6th May, inclusive—Their contents are important—It appears that a war between the United States & Spain, is considered inevitable. The cause of Independence in South America succeeds as well as the Friends of Freedom could wish. In to-morrow's Supplement shall appear some interesting extracts from the Newspapers brought by the Fox.

Yesterday Evening anchored in the Roads the Rochester, India Packet, Captain Sutton, from England the 14th April. She is not the bearer of any public news of consequence, as we have had intelligence overland down to the date of her departure. But some Newspapers as late as the 19th April have been obligingly handed to us, which were received on board the Rochester from a Ship she fell in with at sea—The name of this Ship we have not been able to ascertain; nor have we succeeded in obtaining any further particulars.

(Madras Gazette August 11.)

We copy the following article from the Cape Town Gazette of the 30th of May.

"By the arrival of the Comet, which sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 30th ult. we have received intelligence of a decisive action having been fought on the 5th of that month, near Santiago in Chili, between the Royal Spanish Army, and that of the Independents, in which the latter were completely triumphant—1500 prisoners, including the whole Spanish Staff, and 160 pieces of cannon, are the fruits of this victory."

We have received Cape Town Gazettes to the 30th of June, from these we have extracted the following Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

June 5, The Lord Cathcart, Captain John Talbot, from Aleppe, coast of Malabar, bound to London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Orpheus, Thomas Finlay, Master, from Bombay.

June 4, The Cumbrian, Captain Brodie, from Bengal.

June 16—Ship Adamant, Captain Hotchinson, from Bombay, 17, Transport London, Captain Patterson, from Trincomalee.

DEPARTURES.

May 9, Ship Essex, bound to Bombay.

May 29 -Ship Wellington, bound to Bombay.

June 11, Ship Lord Cathcart, Captain Talbot. bound to England.

Do. Ship Orpheus, Captain Finley, homeward bound.

13, Ship Albinia, Captain Norton, do.

In our former numbers, we gave some articles from the English Journals, noticing the opinion entertained in America of the probability of a rupture between that Country and Spain—Accounts of May, brought by the Fox, state that the discussions still continued, and in a style, which tended materially to strengthen the opinion before entertained—war was considered inevitable by many persons in America, unless a plan of mediation, should be adopted—to this alternative, Spain, under existing circumstances would no doubt give the preference.

(Govrt. Gazette. August. 13,*)*

After our paper went to the Press this morning, we received various files of European Journals—those from the Continent extending to the 9th, and those from England to the 13th of April. We hasten to lay before our readers Extracts from them.

The DUKE of WELLINGTON was expected in London on the 26th of April.

At Home, affairs as prosperous, or even more prosperous than we could have expected. Trade, Revenue and Manufactures are all flourishing.

FRANCE is apparently tranquil.

Of GERMANY and RUSSIA, so far as a hasty glance over our public Papers enable us to form a judgement, we may say the same.

SWEDEN seems satisfied with her reigning King, and NORWAY is calm and obedient.

SPAIN is so throughly debased, that little notice is apparently taken of her. The INDEPENDENT Cruizers literally block up and besiege her Ports, and the Spanish Flag scarcely appears on the Seas.

The new Dey of Algiers, COGGICI CAVALLI, has assumed the name of *Ibrahim Pacha*, and has signalized his accession by setting at liberty all the young Christians and Jews, whom his predecessor had seized and immured in the Seraglio.

The time for resuming Cash payments at the Bank has been put off another year.

The Free Traders *Waterloo, Sovereign,* and *Coldstream* were at Gravesend on the 13th of April.

Mr. DENMAN, who so greatly distinguished himself at the late State Trials, has intimated his intention of standing for Nottingham at the next General Election.

[*Third Sup. to the Courier* 11, *Aug.*

The Ships David Scott, and Sovereign, may be looked for very shortly. The latter was to sail from England on the 20th of April, and the David Scott the first week in May.

The last offer of marriage made by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence is to the Princess Amelie Adelaide Louise Therese Caroline of Saxe- Meiningen, and which has been accepted. Her Serene Highness was born on the 13th of August., 1792, and is accordingly in her 26th year. Her brother the Duke is a minor, and her mother holds the reins of the Duchy as his guardian. The Lady Mother is to accompany the Princess to England.

(Madras Courier. August 18,*)*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Lieut. Col. Morison, Com. Gen.—Supg. Surg. W. Pritchard,—Capt, Outlaw, Comg. Rec. Depot,—Capt. Richardson, 15th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Robert Gordon, Bombay Engineers, —Lieut. Gamage, Horse Artillery,—Lieut T. F. Bowness, 1st Bat. 20th N. I.—Asst. Surgeon A. Spiers, Garrison Cuddalore.

DEPARTURE] Capt, E. Wallace, Acting Q. Mr-Brigade Mysore.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	]— AUGUST 4, 1818.— [	SELL.
Rs. ANS.	Six per Cent. Loan	Rs. ANS.
6 4	Obligation. Disc.	6 12

ADDRESS

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE

MARQUESS OF HASTINGS,

GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA;

The Sheriff having received a letter, of which the following is a copy, requests a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, at the Town-Hall, at ten o'clck of the forenoon of Saturday, the eighteenth inst. for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.

Saturday, July 30.

The Chairman having notified to the Settlement, that in conformity with the instructions of the General Meeting of the 18th Instant, he and the Committee had done themselves the honor of waiting upon the Marquess of Hastings, and that his Lordship had appointed this day at ten o'clock for receiving the Address, the Chairman, accompanied by the Committee and a great number of the inhabitants of Calcutta, proceeded to the Government House at the time appointed.

On being introduced to the Marquess of Hastings, the Chaiman addressed his Lordship in the following terms.

May it please your Excellency;

The British Inhabitants of Calcutta have now the honor of waiting upon your Excellency, agreeably to permission and appointment, with an address of congratulation upon your Excellency's return, a second time victorious, to this Presidency; which with your Excellency's permission, I will do myself the honor of reading.

The Chairman then read, and presented the following address

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE FRANCIS, MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K. G. *Governor Geaeral of India, &c. &c.*

MY LORD;

We, the British inhabitants of Calcutta, beg leave to approach your Lordship, with our cordial congratulations on your happy and triumphant return to the seat of your government, after a period of arduous exertion and rapid achievement, which will long be memorable in the history of this empire.

The repeated and unprovoked aggressions of a host of free-booters, whom the weakness or profligacy of the neighbouring governments had suffered to grow up into a military power,—aggressions marked with every circumstance of savage atrocity, and which no independant state could brook without the utter compromise of its character,—had imposed on your Lordship the imperative duty, of punishing the aggressors, & of securing the peaceful inhabitants of these provinces from future outrage, by the entire subversion of that system of anarchy and spoil, which had so long been the disgrace and the scourge of one of the lairest portions of Hindoostan. We should ill appreciate the difficulties of the task which had thus devolved on your Lordship, were we to measure them by the military resources of the enemy with whom you had to contend. Your most formidable antagouist was in the evil passions and inveterate habits of a numerous population, among whom the appetite for plunder was identified with the instinct of self-preservation, who derived a principle of union from their common vices, and whom the necessities of a predatory life had trained to endure hardship and to elude danger. The physical and moral obstacles which such a state of society opposed to the great revolution comtemplated by your Lordship, were of no ordinary character. And the more those obstacles are considered, the more we are struck with the energy by which they have been met, and the more we see reason to admire the precision and facility, with which the most extensive combinations of power were brought to bear on a common object, and the sagacity that seemed to have provided against every hazard, however remote or improbable.

It was the fortune of your Lordship, at the outset of the campaign, to be deserted by two of your allies, who at a former period had been indebted for their thrones to the magnanimity of the British government, and whose real interests were inseparable as our own from the objects of your Lordship's policy. The flagrant treachery of Peishwah and the Rajah of Berar turned to their own discomfiture and ruin. From that instant, the war assumed a new character. Events, which to the short-sighted and the timid had seemed pregnant only with peril and disaster, served in fact eminently to accelerate the ultimate triumph of the cause of peace and order, by enabling your Lordship to give a wider scope to your arrangements, and to place on a firm and durable basis that system of foreign relations, which was best calculated to ensure the future peace and welfare of India.

The previous events of your Lordship's administration, had already contributed to strengthen that moral predominance, to which above every other cause we have reason to ascribe the present greatness of our eastern empire,—that predominance which civilization obtains over barbarism, science over ignorance, and justice over rapine. The history of the campaigns in Nepaul had proved to the people of Hindostan, that the natural difficulties of a country, however formidable, will not ultimately avail as a protection against the efforts of British skill and preseverance; and the easy reduction of Hatrass had taught them what the art of war is capable of effecting in the conduct of sieges, when applied with energy and judgment. The illustrious scenes of Poonah and Nagpore now brought before them the most appalling examples of the insignificance of numerical superiority, when opposed to discipline & valour; & were alone wanting to confirm the empire of opinion, & to prepare the way for that series of successes, which have since poured on in a continued stream, and of which the extent, celerity and splendour have been almost without a parallel.

We congratulate your Lordship on the happy prospects, which these events have opened to India in general, and more especially to those interesting regions, lately the habitation of the outlaw and the robber, which the labours of a few short months have reclaimed to civil society, & brought under the mild authority of the British government, or restored to the paternal sway of their ancient princes.

Throughout the most trying circumstances, it has been your Lordship's peculiar praise, to have resisted every temptation of ambition and every suggestion of policy, that was otherwise than consonant with the strictest principles of public faith. You justly considered, that no aggrandizement of power or territory could be cheaply purchased by a sacrifice of character. The temper, forbearance and self-dehial, evinced in your treatment of those States, which had regarded the extension of British influence and the establishment of a pacific system in the central parts of Hindoostan with jealousy and aversion, although restrained by prudential motives from any act of hostile resistance, were eminently calculated to conciliate the confidence of the irresolute and feeble, and to uphold the dignity of the British name in the estimation of all classes of the people. Nor has your moderation been less conspicuous, in the exercise of the rights of conquest. Extensive territories, forfeited by the the perfidy of their rulers, have been generously relinquished in favor of older and more legitimate claimants; the ancient family of Satarah has been restored to its former honours; and the throne of Nagpore has been preserved for the lineal heir of the Prince, who deserted and betrayed us.

To consummate this important revolution, it only remains, by a firm and temperate maintenance of the system which your Lordship has organized, to impress the Natives of those provinces to which the protection of the British government has been extended, with a just sense of the benefits of civil authority and social order, to wean them by degrees from the profession of arms, and recal them to habits of peace and industry. The work may be less brilliant, but is not less arduous or delicate, than that which has been already accomplished. And we may be allowed to express our earnest hope, that its completion may yet be reserved for the same beneficent hand, which first gave it impulse.

We have the honor to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's faithful and
devoted Servants,

(Here follow the numerous signatures.)

To which the MARQUESS OF HASTINGS was pleased to make the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

The compliment with which you honor me is truly gratifying. Were I to consider you merely as men of worth and talent desirous of marking your friendship towards me by a flattering civility, the distinction conferred upon me by the favor from persons of such stamp would demand the warmest return from my heart. I entreat you to believe that you do meet that return; but with much, very much, superadded to it. In the satisfaction I am enjoying, there is something far beyond individual vanity. The sentiments which you have been pleased this day to express are not uttered to me alone. They are vouchers tendered to our Countrymen at home. I am not alluded to the pride I must naturally feel in having such a testimony borne respecting me to our native land; the sensation which you have awakened in me is of a higher quality. Awider scope is inseparable from your treatment of the subject than what applies to me personally. You are pronouncing whether they who may be said to have represented the British character on the occasion did faithfully and becomingly fulfil that exalted trust; and your proximity, your stations, your excited vigilance, eminently qualify you for returning a verdict, while your manhood would make you spurn at giving thro' courtesy an opinion which your judgement belied. Many of you have had to contemplate your most important private interests as staked in the transactions to which yourefer; but all of you have felt that the national honor in which you were severally sharers was involved in the purpose and tenor of the measures I had the lot to guide. Under such an impression, you have stood forward to attest the dignity of British justice has not been sullied. It is a declaration superiorly grateful; for my portion in the aggregate of British Fame is more touching to me than a separate & selfish Reputation. Your generous partiality towards me has not betrayed you into an indiscreet averment on that point. When we went forth to punish Wrong, we were aware how much it behoved us to watch over ourselves that strength and success might not seduce us into any act of oppression. I venture to believe that violence or wanton exaction cannot with the faintest color of truth be imputed to our procedures. This however, shall not rest on general assertion. You shall be minutely satisfied. Tho' from the distinct feature of occurrences you have with a gallant confidence maintained our equity, it will be pleasing to each of you to learn details which will enable you respectively to say, "I was not carried away by the kind warmth of my feelings; here are circumstances which to any deliberate reflection irrefragably confirm the conclusion I drew from a less particular statement of the case." The field of our operations was so vast that you often did not in Calcutta learn events which took place in remoter parts, till after you had been apprized of others considerably posterior which occurred in nearer quarters; so that you did not see how one transaction rose out of another. You will understand them better when they are presented to you in a regular chain. In laying them before you I cannot make any inconsiderate disclosure. I am acting in the sprit of our Honorable Employers, who would challenge investigation and encourage exposition. Either for them or for us there is not a passage to be slurred over or glossed.

In our original plan, there was not the expectation or the wish of adding a rood to the Dominions of the Honorable Company. Our knowledge of the decided repugnance, with which any notions of extending our Territorial possessions is always viewed at home, would have forbidden such a project. Territory, indeed, was to be wrested from none, but the Pindarries: And you will readily comprehend the policy which dictated that such conquests should be divided between the Naboh of Bopaul, Scindia and Holkar. It was useful to strengthen the former, who had attached himself to us devotedly: And it was desirable, that the two Mahratta Sovereigns should perceive a degree of advantage for themselves to compensate for the unavoidable dissatisfaction they were to suffer from the completion of our enterprize. The suppression of the Pindaries was our single object. You have unequivocally proclaimed the absolute necessity of that object; and I cannot imagine the Man exists, who would represent it as one of speculative expediency. Even in that light, the extirpation of the Pindarries would have been a justifiable and a wise undertaking. An association, whose undisguised principle is to subsist by plundering all around it, is a body placed by its own act in a state of war with every regular Government. To crush such a confederacy before it should further increase that strength which every year obviously augmented, would have been a legitimate and a prudent cause of exertion. But such considerations were long gone bye. We were called upon by the most imperious duty attaching upon a Government, that of protecting its subjects from desolation, to prevent the repetition, (confessedly preparing) of invasions, which had for two years consecutively ravaged the Madras Dependencies with circumstances of unexampled horror: On that principle, we resolved to take the field. To have limited our purpose to the expulsion of the Pindarries, from the districts which they had hitherto occupied, would have been worse than childishness. Too numerous and powerful to be resisted by any of the smaller states, they would in receding from us only forcibly occupy some other Territory, equally convenient for annoying us, whence their expeditions would have issued with the improved intelligence acquired, by their having learned to measure our movements. It was indispensible to extinguish them wholly. We were not blind to the difficulties of the task—The interception and dispersion of between five and twenty and thirty thousand Horsemen, lightly equipped and singularly inured to fatigue, on the immense field, over which they had the power of moving in any direction, was an operation, that required no ordinary effort. Much more however was to be taken into calculation, than the agility of our enemies. It was certain, that their peril would be regarded with the greatest anxiety by Scindia and by Ameer Khan. I leave Holkar out of the question, tho' he was interested in the result, for a reason which I will hereafter explain. The Pindarries were an integral, tho' an unavowed, and sometimes hardly manageable part of the Army of Scindia. They were always the ready Auxiliaries of Ameer Khan, with whom community of object, Rapine, gave them community of feeling. It wass therefore, sure that those two Chiefs would be strenuous in counteracting our attempts to destroy the Pindarries; underhand as long at their practice could be concealed; in arms, when disguise would no longer avail. We had consequently to aim at incapacitating Scindia and Ameer Khan from taking the part they meditated. Enough was gained from Scindiah, could we place him under an inability of moving; but much more was requisite in respect to Ameer Khan. Tho' his large army was better fashioned and more systematically organized than the Pindarry Force, still he was essentially nothing but a leader of free-booters. It was of fundamental urgency that his army should be disbanded. Tho' it consisted of fifty-two battalions with above one hundred and fifty pieces of Cannon and a powerful Cavalry, it was luckily dispersed in small corps, either for the occupation of the widely separated patches of Territory which he had won from different Chiefs, or for the extortion of means of subsistencas from weaker states. My hope of rendering Scindia and Ameer Khan unable to struggle rested on this, that I should assemble my force before they suspected my intention, and push it forward with a rapidity which should make any concentration of their troops impracticable. The mere immobility of Scindia would not have answered my purpose. The Pindarries if pressed by me, would have traversed his dominions and gained the western states, whither I should be precluded from following by a bar insuperable as long as it existed. We were bound by Treaty with Scindia to have no communication whatever with those states, so that the Pindarries would in the disunited Rajpoot Territories have found not only shelter, but the facility of combining their force with that of Ameer Khan. I am shewing to you that even here the bonds of Public Faith were in my contemplation, less surmountable than physical obstacles. Do you think that I solved this embarrasssment by an illicit use of the advantage which I succeeded in gaining over Scindia, by planting myself in the midst of his divisions, and prohibiting any attempt at their junction? You do not believe it; yet you will like to hear it explained on what title I required from him the abrogation of that interdict which forbad our intercourse with the western states. No treaty in truth, was existing between us and Scindiah. He had dissolved it; first by exciting the Pindarries to invade our Territories, that he might see how a desultory mode of war might affect our power; secondly, by lending himself the year before to the profligate intrigues of the Peishwa for the subversion of British Preponderancy; thirdly, by specific promises given to the Pindarries of making common cause with them, should they be driven to exigency. Will it be said that this was possibly the construction which we put on doubtful information? Tho' the Pindarry Chiefs now Prisoners with me have since borne evidence to the truth of all those facts, my vindication shall not repose itself there. Just as I was taking the field, I caused to be delivered to Scindia, in open durbar, his own letters, signed with his own hand, and sealed with his own private seal, addressed to a Foreign Government, and evincing the most hostile machinations already matured against us. Nothing was said to him on the delivery of those letters other than the Governor General had not wished to peruse them, and that His Highness would perceive the seals were unbroken. I had no need to peruse them, because their contents were displayed by the letters of inferior agents, referring to and illustrating the expressions of the Maharajah. These particulars are communicated to you, that you may see how steadily, notwithanding the laxity of the other Party, our plan of upholding the existing Native Governments of India was maintained. Did Scindah dispute the verity of the proofs brought against him? No such thing. He sunk under the confution of the unexpeted detection. There was no denial, no attempt at explanation, no endeavour to extenuate the quality of the Secret Correspondence. On our part, the sole advantage drawn from the circumstance was additional Security for the accomplishment of our measures against the Pindarries. The Maharajah was told in mild and conciliatory terms that the British Government would give way to no vindictive impulse on account of what had passed, but would regard His Highness's aberrations as an indiscretion arising from his not having sufficiently considered the ties of Amity subsisting between us: But it was added, that, as those ties had not appeared firm enough to secure our just interests, a New Treaty should be proposed, which, while it preserved to the Maharajah, all the solid benefits enjoyed by him under the former one, would give us the certainty of annihilating the Pindarries. Scindia gladly agreed to the terms, which pledged him to active co-operation against the Freebooters, and set us at liberty to make those engagements with the Rajpoot States, which alone could induce them to combine and oppose any attempt of the Pindarries to find refuge in the western Country. A provisional agreement was settled with those States instantly on our obtaining the right to take them under our protection.

A more decisive conduct was requisite towards Ameer Khan. As his hand was professedly against eve-

(Continued after the Poetry.

MATRIMONY,

" My dear, what makes you always yawn?,'
The wife exclaim'd—her temper gone—
" Is home so dull and dreary ?"
" Not so, my love," he said, " not so;
" But man and wife are one, you know;
" And when alone I'm weary."

(Continued from the Third Page).

ry man who had any thing to lose, the hand of every man might justly be raised against him. There were no engagements, express or implied, between him and us. He was, therefore, distinctly told of our resolution not to suffer the continuance of a Predatory System in Central India. An option was on this principle offered, that he should subscribe to the disbanding of his Army, or witness the attack of it in its separated condition. Should he choose the former course, he would be guaranteed in the possession of the Territories he had won from States whose injuries we had no obligation to redress, should he risk the latter, he would be followed up as a Freebooter with the keenest pursuit that could be instituted against a Criminal Disturber of the Public Peace. He had sagacity enough to comprehend that any procedure but submission was hopeless. The position gained by us thro' celerity at the outset, rendered the situation of those with whom we had to deal, defenceless. Scindiah was closely penned between the Centre Division on the banks of the Sinde, and Major General Donkin's Division on the banks of the Chumbul. The latter Corps menaced Ameer Khan on one side, while Sir David Ochterlony overhung that Chief on the other, and the Division under Sir Wm. Kier prevented his escaping Southward. In this extremity, Ameer Khan took the wise step of throwing himself on our liberal justice. His Artillery was surrendered to us; his Army was disbanded; and the British Government stood free from embarrassment in that quarter. At that period, which was early in November, I had to consider the objects of the Campaign as completely gained: for the Pindarries, sensible of the impracticability of maintaining themselves in their own Territories, had began their march to fall back on supports of which they did not then know I had deprived them, and were surrounded by our Divisions which were closing in upon them from every side. An apparently well grounded hope, was thence entertained, that the extensive revolution which importantly changed the fortunes of so many states, would be perfected without the effusion of other blood than what might be shed in the dispersion of the Pindarries.

That expectation was not realized; but its failure arose from causes altogether unconnected with the plan of our undertaking, or with any steps used by us in the prosecution of it. I mentioned to you that I reserved an explanation respecting Holkar. Tho' some of the Chiefs of the Pindarries held large Jagheers from Holkar's Government, they had acted so independantly of it, that they were considered as having divorced themselves entirely from it: and that Government, on my notifying to them the determination to suppress the Pindarries, reprobated the lawless ferocity of the freebooters, applauded the justice of my purpose to chastise them, and closed the letter with expressions of every wish for my success. The sincerity of those wishes might have been questionable, tho' no apprehension of obstruction to our policy would have attended the doubt had not other and more particular correspondence been at that time in process between Holkar's Government and ours. Toolsie Bhye, the Widow of the late Maharajah, was, as you know, Regent of the State, during the Minority of young Holkar. Finding herself unable to control the insolence of the Sirdars, and to preserve the interests of the Family, she had sent a Vakeel to solicit privately, that Holkar and the State might be taken under the British Government. The overture was met with the kindest encouragement. No burthensome condition was indicated, no subsidy required, no stationing of a British Force in Holkar's Territories proposed; the only outline of terms was reciprocal support, in case either State were attacked, and the zealous co-operation of Holkar's Government in preventing the assemblage of Predatory Associations. While such frank cordiality reigned between the Parties, nothing could seem more out of the chances than a Rupture: Yet upon a sudden the Vakeel was recalled, the different Sirdars with their respective Troops, were summoned to repair with the utmost speed to the Sovereign's person, and the determination of marching to aid the Paishwa was proclaimed by the Regent. What ensued is fresh in your recollection. The Mahratta Army found itself surrounded. Earnest representations of the inevitable ruin which they were entailing on themselves, were made on our part to the Government, and many times repeated. The Sirdars could not imagine such a feeling as a moderation whence these friendly expostulations flowed. Our assurances that their ebullition should be forgotten, and that we would remain on the same amicable footing as before, if they abandoned their extravagant purpose, were supposed to arise from our consciousness of incompetency to coerce them, and that persuation encreased their temerity to the extent of actual attacks on our outposts.

The Regent alone perceived the precipice: wished to withdraw from it; and was publicly put to death by the Sirdars for doubting the certainty of victory the evening before that battle which reduced Holkar to a destitute Fugitive.

A similarly unprovoked defection was exhibited by the Rajah of Nagpore. If his inimical disposition was not marked with the same insolent vaunt, it was only because he thought the basest insidiousness would give him an advantage in the attempt which he meditated against the life of our accredited Minister, residing under the Public Faith of a Treaty at His Highness's Court. He kept up his solemn protestation of devoted Friendship till the very hour of the attack on the Residency. His villainous efforts failed, his courage deserted him, he threw himself on our mercy, he was continued on the Musnud, and every reverence was paid to him, till we detected him in a New Conspiracy. Then the simplest principles of self-preservation demanded his removal from the Throne.

I have stated these two cases before I touched upon that of the Paishwa; because they will strongly elucidate the necessity of the conduct held towards that Prince, if Prince be not a Title unfitly applied to an individual so filthily stained with Perfidy. Our endeavor to screen his reputation by throwing the whole guilt of the Guyckwar Minister's murder on Trimbuckjee Dainglia, when the Paishwa himself was not less actively implicated in it, was so perversely met by him, that throughout the year 1815 we discovered the intrigues of His Highness at almost every Court in India, to stimulate combinations against us in revenge for our austerity towards his despicable Minion. They were thought to be the effects of an acrimony which would soon subside, and much importance was not attached to them. On finding, however, that they were continued, I judged it right to apprize the Paishwa that I was acquainted with the transactions. This was done in the gentlest manner; & the intimation was coupled with a profession that I ascribed those practices to the indulgence of an inconsiderate spleen, which he would chasten in himself the moment the reflected on its real nature. It was added that, in the confidence of his being solicitous to retrace his steps, I was ready on the profession of such a disposition on his part to obliterate the remembrance of all that had passed, and to invite his fullest reliance on my personal efforts to maintain his welfare and dignity. His answer was a protestation of never ending gratitude for the gentle tone in which I had roused him to a sense of the track into which he had unintentionally slidden, and which could have led only to his ruin. He charged his Agents with having exceeded his instructions, which, nevertheless he admitted to have been indefensible, but which he would expiate by a strict fidelity to the engagements existing between us, now confirmed anew by his most solemn asseverations. Very shortly after we detected him in the endeavour to collect an Army under the pretence of quelling a Rebellion, headed by Trimbuckjee, to whom a constant remittance of Treasure was made from the Paishwa's Coffers, as we knew by the most accurate information of every issue. We were then constrained to anticipate this incorrigible Plotter. We surrounded him in his capital, and obliged him to submit to the terms which preserved the ancient appearances of connection, but deprived him of much strength, should he hazard future machinations. At the same time, what we imposed was only a fulfilment of an Article in the Treaty of Bassein, by which he was obliged to keep up for us an Auxiliary Force of 5000 Horse. Not one of them had ever been remised for us; and the money which should have furnished them went into His Highness's Private Treasury. But we now required that Districts yielding Revenue to the requisite amount, should be put into our hands for the levy and maintenance of the Cavalry in question, according to the usual custom in the Mahratta States of assigning Lands to Sirdars for the subsistence of a specified number of Troops. This Force, tho' it would be the Paishwa's for every purpose of service while friendship existed between us, would go into our scale (since we were the Paymasters) should His Highness venture to break with us. He did, you are aware, venture to break with us, but you possibly may not have suspected how beneficial that precipitated step was for us. Had he not done so, the conspiracy to which he had given a substance and shape much beyond what we had conceived, might have burst forth upon us at an unprovided moment with mischievous concurrence of exertion. The Peishwa trusted to wide co-operation. The sanguinary desire of massacreing Mr. Elphinstone, made him over hasty in breaking forth, tho' he had no doubt, but that Scindia and Ameer Khan were already in the field against us. The pledges of reciprocal support, settled in 1815, are what I have stated, against Scindia in the earlier part of the re-capitulation. The Peishwa when he resorted to Arms, was not informed that Scindia and Ameer Khan had already been reduced to nullity. They had been put out of the question. But Holkar and the Rajah of Nagpore had yet the power of moving. When after their defeat they were asked what could lead them to the extravagant act of attacking us, with whom they were in bonds of plighted Amity, each pleaded the order of the Peishwa as not to be contested. Holkar's Ministers acknowledged their spontaneous petition to be taken under the wing of the British Government; but urged, " the Peishwa is our Master, and what he commands we must obey." The Rajah of Nagpore, being, after his last seizure, charged to his face by one of his former Ministers with ingratitude in making those attempts against which he (the Minister) had used absolute supplications, answered that the conduct of the British Government towards him had been an unvaried stream of benefits conferred, that there never had been a transient dissatisfaction, but that it was his duty to fulfil every direction from his Superior the Peishwa. After declarations like these, after such proof that not only the stipulations of the Treaty of Bassein, which annulled the Authority of the Peishwa, but that the most pointed oaths and the strongest obligations for benefits received, could not counterbalance the influence inherent in the Name of Peishwa, you will not be surprized at our feeling it irrational to think of re-establishing that Title. When the Peishwa, seduced by the invitation of the Rajah of Nagpore, then at liberty and filling the Musnud, advanced with his Army to the Warda, but on his arrival there, instead of finding the Nagpore Army ready to join him, learned, that the plot had been discovered and that Appa Saheb was a Prisoner, the impossibility of getting back to his own Dominions was apparent. The disposal of them was then to be considered. I have shewn that there could could not be a Peishwa admitted. To raise any of Bajee Row's Family to the Throne with another appellation, would have been a delusion. The indefeasible character of Peishwa and Chief of the Mahratta armies, would have been ascribed to the individual in despite of any barriers of form which we could establish. On that principle we could assign to the Rajah of Satarah only a limited Territory, and by no means invest him with the sovereignty of the Poona Dominions. On the other hand, should we set up any one of a family without pretension, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, we bound ourselves to uphold against all the distaste and prejudices of the inhabitants the Idol which we had elevated. What was worse, we should have to support against the just indignation of the country that misrule, perhaps that Brutal Tyranny, which we must expect would take place under any Native so called to the throne. It was thence matter of positive moral necessity that we should (for the present at least) keep the Territories of Bajee Row, the late Peishwa, in our own hands. A corresponding embarrassment hangs upon us with regard to Holkar, and the state of Nagpore. The exertion made by Holkar, showed to us the dangerous impolicy of leaving that state in a condition to be ever again troublesome. It has on that account been dismembered of two thirds of its Territory. The greater proportion of those lands have been transferred to the Rajahs of Kotah, Boondee, and other Rajpoot Chiefs, whom we wished to strengthen. Part has been kept in our hands, to pay the expence of the troops which the unforeseen change of circumstances requires our keeping advanced in that quarter. With respect to Nagpore, we have taken Territory instead of the subsidy payable in money by the original Treaty. There are two motive for this; one, that we thereby narrow the power of the State; the other that the tract connects itself with other possessions of ours and completes the frontier. You are aware that Sangor, which is the possession alluded to by me, is not an acquisition from the late Campaign. It was ceded to us by the Peishwa by the Treaty of Poonah. The Manager of it having given shelter to the Pindaries, and having suffered levies to be made openly in his town for the Rajah of Nagpore, when that Prince was in arms against us, has been removed from his superintendence. By taking it into our hands, we not only consult our own security, but we are enabled to pay from it to the Jageer Dar (Nanna Govind Row who resides at Jaloun) three times the amount of the sum ever before received by him from the Rents. If I talk of narrowing the means of Holkar and of the Nagpore Rajah, I do so on the clear principle of right to dispose of Territory won in war. Each of those Princes had lost all. Whatsoever they now possess is restored to them by us as a gratuitous boon; and the fact will serve to evince the leading inclination with which we set out, of preserving the then existing Governments of India. Tho' this has not been digression, the explanation of the unexpected manner in which we find our Territories increased, has put out of sight for the moment the direct object of our appearance in the field. The dreadful pestilence which made such havoc in the division under my immediate command, forced me to quit the banks of the Sinde, and to seek a more favourable Country for the recovery of my numerous sick. I did not find this until I was fifty miles from the river which I quitted. Fortunately the change of air was rapidly beneficial; for, a very short time had passed when I received intelligence of an invitation said to have been given by Scindia to the Pindarries. He was reported to have promised them that if they would come so near to Gwalior as to make his getting to them easy, he would break his Treaty and join them with the force which he had at his capital. The Pindarries were in full march for Gwalior, without meeting even a shew of impediment from the troops of Scindia stationed in their route; tho' the co-operatino of his Army for the extinction of the Pindarries was an Article of the Treaty. We hurried back to the Sinde; but this time we chose a position nearer to Gwalior than what we had before occupied. We were within thirty miles of the city, and our advanced guard was sent to occupy the passes thro' the hills which run at some distance South of Gwallor from the Sinde to the Chumbul. Those passes were the route only by which communication could take place between the Pindarries and Scindia: And I was nearer to support my advanced guard than the Maharajah was to attack it, could he bring his mind to so desperate a stake. With all the suspicious circumstances attending the state of things, our forbearance was not wearied. No unpleasant hints were thrown out. Scindia was told that as I had learned the approach of the Pindarries, I had thought it an attention due to my ally to place myself between him and a set of lawless plunderers, who would put him into great embarrassment could they get into his presence, and throw themselves on his protection. Civility was answered by Civility. The Pindarries finding their hopes baffled and the passage stopped, attempted to retire; but they had been followed close by our divisions, were surprised, dispersed, and slaughtered in a number of small actions. In short they disappeared. And thus our objects were completed.

It remains now to be seen, what is the change effected in our situation.

In England, there are continual declamations against the propensity of the Honorable Company's Government here to add to territorial possessions already too large. It is forgotten that a tendency to expansion, amounting almost to direct necessity, is the inherent and inseparable drawback on the advantages of a power established so anomalously as that of the British in India. It would be a visionary confidence to suppose that your strength would not excite jealousy, that your riches would not stimulate cupidity, and that your humiliation of those Native families which held sovereignty when you first got footing in the Country, would not be brooded over with a deep spirit of revenge. Yet a belief in the non-existence of those impulses is the ground on which they must stand, who insist on the progressive increase of our sway as a proof of constant ambition in the Honorable Company's Local Representatives. There may have been cases, tho' I might find it difficult to indicate them, where prospects of gaining political ascendancy, or too nasty apprehensions of meditated attack, have misled us into hostilities otherwise capable of being avoided: But the general history of our Indian Empire is, that we have been wantonly assailed that we have conquered the unprovoked enemy' and that we have retained the possessions wrested from him, not simply as a legitimate compensation for the peril and expence forced upon us, but on considerations of self defence, brought home to our conviction by the nature of the violence just offered to us. What recently befel myself, as I have explained it to you, must be the strongest illustration of this eventful exigency. " Recover your strength and try contest with us again," would be deemed a rather absurd address to a treacherous foe whom you had vanquished; but you would as effectively put it on that footing by the restoration of all his means, as if you had given him the advice in terms. Still it may be said, tho' the augmentation of Territory may not involve any thing reprehensible, it is not the less to be lamented; since the extension of frontier brings you in contact with new enemies, reduces your strength by widening the circle on the circumferences of which it is to act, leaves advanced stations dangerously unsupported, and above all a wider occupation of Territory exacts formidable addition to your Military charges.

The argument would be good were the assumptions admitted. Examine whether they ought. Undoubtedly, your sway has been progiciously extended by the late operations. The Indus is now in effect your frontier; and on the conditions of the arrangement, I thank Heaven that it is so. What is there between Calcutta and that Boundary? Nothing but states bound by the sense of common interest with you, or a comparatively small proportion of ill disposed population, rendered incapable of rearing a standard against you. The Mahratta Power is wholly and irretrievably broken. Scindiah, by having been kept in Port while the barks of his neighbours provoked the tempest and perished in it, presents no exhibition of shattered fortunes: But he stands insulated from any extraneous assistance. I am satisfied of his conviction that his existence depends on his being in amity with the British Government, and of his consequent resolution to cultivate our good will. That inclination in him has been, and will continue to be unfeignedly encouraged by us. Were his disposition different, it would be matter of no concern to us.—He is now girded round by States which we have raised to the power of resisting him, even without our aid, by our having allotted to them most of the Territory taken from Holkar; and their political views never can coalesce. You will not forget the direct and heavy defalcation from Scindia's strength in the extinction of the Pindaries. Where is that host, the half of which was to wear us out in fruitless pursuit, while the other half was to get behind us and lay waste our Provinces? Gone, vanished, multitudes of them slain in a number of desultory actions, still more of them massacred by the Peasantry, as (after abandoning their Horses and Arms to escape from us thro' the Jungle,) they endeavored to make their way thro' the country in small parties as travelers. There then remain only states which have spontaneously and earnestly prayed to be received as feudatories under the British banner. It is not conquest that has extended our rule, we have beaten down nothing but the lawless violence which had for so many years made those regions a scene of unparallelled wretchedness. It is not the awe of our power which has made all the Rajpoot states solicit (to be united with us. A distinct perception, that the misery which they had so long suffered could not be prevented but by their indentifying themselves with us, was the sole motive for the anxiety with which they sought the connection. In the terms of it there is nothing to affect pride or wound convenience, so that the confederation carries within it no natural seeds of dissolution. With their internal Government we profess to have no right of interrence. Mutual support in the field is of course plighted; but, the price of our superior contribution to that contingency is an engagement that the Feudal States shall nor disturb the general tranquillity by attacking each other. Their differences or claims are to be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government, and this provision, which extinguishes the necessity for their resorting to the sword on petty points of honor, heretofore enforced by the prejudices of the country, is hailed by them with a just conception of its utility. Thus your enlarged sway is nothing but the influence arising from the reliance of the several states on your moderation, your good faith, and your honest desire to promote their welfare.—Should it be said that to counterbalance this obvious political gain, we must take into account the disadvantages of extended positions and the charges attendant on increased establishments, I answer that when the multiplication of points of defence is urged, the diminished means of annoying us, are also to be contemplated, I have shown to you that scarcely any continue to exist. Our new situation has not brought us into contact with any thing that can have the wish, or had it the wish, could have the power of giving us trouble. All within the Indus is attached to you. The Indus would be a barrier against contact, were there any State on the other side of it adverse to you in its interests. Should any such hereafter appear, it is not your influencing the Government s in the vicinity of the Indus that would be the cause of quarrel; and I can not conceive any stronger dissuasive to enterprizes against us from beyond the river, than the knowledge that all within it are linked with us in the bonds of cordial union. In this view, I deceive myself egregiously if any augmented Military charges will not be light indeed in comparison with the large additional resources secured to meet such eventual demands. This is our benefit in the arrangement: What is that of the Rajpoot States? Deliverance from an oppression more systematic, more unremitting, more brutal than perhaps ever before trampled on humanity. Security and comfort established where nothing but terror and misery before existed; nor is this within a narrow sphere. It is a proud phrase to use, but it is a true one, that we have bestowed blessings upon millions. Nothing can be more delightful, than the reports I receive of the keen sensibility manifested by the inhabitants to this change in their circumstances. The smallest detachment of our troops cannot pass thro that country, without meeting every where eager and exulting gratulations, the tone of which proves them to come from glowing hearts. Multitudes of people have even in this short interval come from the hills and fastnesses in which they had sought refuge for years, and have re-occupied their ancient deserted villages. The ploughshare is again in every quarter, turning up a soil which had for many seasons never been stirred, except by the hoofs of predatory cavalry.

Here then is a display of general advantage on an exhilarating promise of public quiet. Every one of the facts on which I have founded the representation, is capable of being disproved by each of you, with little trouble of enquiry, if I have advanced them incorrectly, I have strangely hazarded my character, if they are liable to refutation: If they are not, what we have done, is befitting the policy, the equity, the benignity of our country.

You justly appreciate the admirable energy of the Officers commanding the divisions to which the more active part of the service fell: And the zeal of the whole of the troops, with the splendid gallantry of those who were on any occasion engaged, merit all the praise which you have offered.

I concur ardently with you in the sentiment you express, of our obligation to aim at rendering what we have done, still more beneficial to the inhabitants of India. The main obstacles to our infusing improvement are removed; and we may certainly disseminate useful instruction, without in the slightest degree risking dissatisfaction, by meddling with the religious opinions of the Natives. Information on practical points is what is wanting to the people; for, from the long course of anarchy in these parts, all relations of the community are confused. This Government will not lose sight of the object. We may surely succeed in inculcating principles of mild and equitable rule, distinct notions of social observances, and a just sense of moral duties, leading perhaps in God's good time to a purer conception of the more sublime claims on the human mind. At least, let us do what is in our power.—Let us put the seed into the ground, and Providence will determine on its growth. Should it be the Will of the Almighty that the Tree should rise and flourish, and that the Inhabitants of those extensive Regions should enjoy security and comfort under its shade, we shall have done much for many of our fellow creatures; but we shall have done well also for that in which our liveliest interest is fixed. The cherished memory of our foreeasting beneficence will remain to future times in India the noblest monument of the British name.

[*Govt. Gaz. Extra. August, 4.*

It is said that Appah Sahib has offered to surrender himself to the British Authorities.

(Asiatic Mirror. Augst. 5.)

Last week a public sale was held at the Exchange for the first time, when a ship (the Bombay Merchant) and some Opium and Cassia were sold, the Opium fetched a very high price.

Calcutta Gazette. August 4

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1818.

AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

AUGUST 15.

BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER,

MAY 6th 1818,

Extract of a letter received by the brig General Jackson, from St, Barts, dated April 11, 1818.

"Admiral Brion has just arrived here from the Main, reports the capture of Caraccas and La Guaira by the Independents, and an expected attack against Porto Cabello; the total defeat of Morillo and his army, and his death by a pike through the body. This may be premature.

"He comes with proclamationes of Boliver, inviting the expedition of part of three regiments from England, [who are now here, waiting for advice,] to join him under very flattering prospects. I can procure none of those papers or would forward them."

By the brig General Jackson, capt. Tear 16 days from St. Barts, we learn that Admiral Brion arrived there from the Oronoko. The day the brig sailed she convoyed several cargoes of mules to St. Eustatius, and visited St. Barts for the purpose of convoying to the main the military stores, on board of three British ships, from London. One of the above ships, the Emerald, a sloop of war, formerly in the French fervice, it is said the admiral had purchased for the use of his country. The admiral reports the events of the battle, in February, to be of a most conclusive nature. The Royal Army under Gen. Morillo was completely defeated, the general dangerously wounded, and every section of the country yielding to the Independents without a stuggle. When capt. T. sailed, admiral Brion's squadron of 5 sail lay in Five Islands passage, and the admiral was at St. Barts, negotiating for the ships, &c. arrived there from England. The admiral stated his government was perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the United States in taking possession of Amelia Island, and that privateering under his authority had ceased—all armed vessels were to be commissioned and employed for public purposes only.

HOSTILITY OF SPAIN.

(From the "Baltimore Daily Advertiser.")

Our readers will see, by the subjoined document which was received by this morning's mail, by the way of Baltimore, and furnished us by the kindness of a friend, that the Spaniards have already struck the blow. The ship Beaver, owned by John Jacob Astor, of this city, and laden with a very valuable cargo, and the brig Canton, of Salem, have been seized at Talcahuana, and their crews thrown into prison for being engaged in a trade which the mother country had deemed unlawful, but which the patriots in possession had declared free. For trading with these ports American vessels are seized and their crews imprisoned, while British vessels are permitted to trade unmolested. Against such an act of hostility, the governor of Chili, very spiritedly has, as will be seen, entered his protest, as a breach of the law of nations, in doing violence to a neutral port. The particulars are transmitted to congress, and will probably soon appear in an official form.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE TIMES,—APRIL 8, 1818.

ROYAL NUPTIALS.

The marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with Philip Augustus Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Homberg, took place at the Queen's house last night. Our Court Newsman informs us that the acquaintance of the newmarried couple commenced two years ago, since which a correspondence has been maintained between them. Cards of invitation were issued between two and three weeks since to the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and their Ladies, the Lord Chancellor, the Cabinet Ministers and their Ladies, the Deputy Earl Marshal of England, the great Officers of State and the Household, the King's, the Queen's, those of the Windsor Establishment, the Suites of the Royal Dukes and Duchessess, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and other distinguished characters who were to perform and assist at the solemnization of the marriage ceremony.

A great profusion of wedding-cakes have been preparing for several weeks.

Among the company were the Russian, French, Spanish, Dutch, American, Swedish, and Neapolitan Ambassadors, with their Ladies, together with most of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the different Royal establishments, besides the following persons:—

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Marquis and Marchioness of Winchester, Lord and Lady Harrington, Lady Eldon, Earl and Countess of Harrowby, Earl and Countess Mulgrave, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Mr. and Mrs. Canning, Mr. Vansittart, Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Bishop of London, and Mr. Manners Sutton.

The Saloon in the Queen's palace, which is considered one of the largest and best proportioned rooms in London, was the place appointed for the solemnization of the marriage ceremony: an altar was fitted up under the throne, which was erected there as the Queen's throne, for the purpose of receiving the addresses upon the marriages of the Princess Charlotte and the Duchess of Gloucester. On Monday a temporary altar was put up; it was covered with crimson velvet, ornamented with gold lace, from the Chapel Royal St. James's Place and Whitehall Chapel, with the cusbions and stools. The gold communion plate was very splendid: part of it had belonged to King William: there were three remarkably large salvers or dishes, one of them representing our Lord's Last Supper with his Disciples, with appropiate and emblematical devices in the compartments. There were two large flagons from the Chapel Royal, beautifully chased, and a number of ewers; also several chaliches, or cups, of solid gold. Each corner had most superbly guilt tripods, for six candles.

On monday, the packages of the Princess Elizabeth and the Prince of Hesse-Homberg were made up, and and sent off in a break to the Prince Regent's cottage at Windsor, which has been prepared, and in readiness to receive the Royal new married pair for several days part.

On account of the striking from work of the journey men employed in manufacturing carriages, the new travelling carriage ordered for her Royal and his Serene Highness could not be finished in time; but the Princess's landaulet has been repaired and new beautified for the occasion.

Yesterday morning the Prince of Hesse-Homberg had a long interview with the Prince Regent at Carlton-house; he paid several visits within the course of the day. His Serene Highness dined at his residence in St. James's palace a little before 5 o' clock. At a quarter before 8 o' clock he went from St. James's palace in State, to the Queen's palace, with his suite, in two of the Prince Regent's carriages, escorted by a party of Life Guards. His Serene Highness's suite consisted of Baron O Naghten, Baron de Gerning, Baron de Krance, and Lord Stewart. His Serene Highness was received with the same mark of attention and respect as the different branches of the Royal Family, by a Guard of honour, and the band playing God save the King.

The company began to arrive at a quarter before seven o'clock, and had all arrived before eight. They entered by the Colonade, and front door to the Grand Hall, where a few spectators were admitted The hall was lined with the Yeomen of the Guard. Pages were stationed on the grand staircase.

On the arrival of the different branches of the Royal Family, consisting of the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Glochester, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Kent, the Princess Sophia of Glocester, they proceeded to the Queen's dining room &c.

The Foreign Ambassadors entered the grand saloon first to see the ceremony, to report to their different Courts; they were accompanied by their Ladies, followed by the the Cabinet Ministers and their Ladies, who proceeded to the right; the Great Officers and those of the Royal Household, took their station on the left side.

At 8 o'clock, Her Majesty, with the different branches of the Royal Family, who had arrived in the Palace, except the intended bride and bridegroom, began to move from her private apartments, and, on entering the Saloon, the Queen took her station in a chair of state, to the left of the altar. The different branches of the Royal Family took their stations according to their rank. The Archibishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London appeared at the altar, the latter attending as Bishop of the Diocese and Dean of the Chapel Royal. Every thing being properly arranged for the ceremony, the Lord Chamberlain retired, and introduced his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse-Homberg, between the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, His Serene Highness was attended at the altar by Baron O'Nagaton, Barron de Gerning, and Baron Krane. His Serene Highness was dressed in his General's uniform, and wore several of his Orders, Grand Crosses, &c. having ten in the whole. The Lord Chamberlain retired again, and introduced her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, who was conducted to the altar by the Dukes of Clarence and Kent. The Duke of York appeared to give her away. The Prince Regent was absent, partly in consequence of not being quite recovered from his attack of the gout, and partly because a similar scene was fresh in his recollection, in the marriage of his daughter.

The Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal, attended to take the register of the marriage, as also the clerk of St. Georges's, Hanover-square, in which parish the saloon is situate. As soon as the ceremony had concluded, a signal was given, and a double royal salute was fired from the Park and Tower guns.

The bride and bridegroom retired, and having taken off their splendid dresses, his Serene Highness appeared in a full ball dress, and her Royal Highness in a white satin pelisse, and a nun's veil over her head: they left the Palace soon after 9 o clock in her Royal Highness's landaulet and four for the Prince Regent's cottage at Windsor. The Duke or York handed his Royal sister to her carriage. The Prince Regent's consent in council to the marriage was produced to the Archbishop, to enable him to proceed. In the evening several of the Royal tradesmen illuminated.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S WEDDING DRESSES.

The following is a description of the rich and elegant dresses made for the wedding of Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth, by Miss Wing, 53, St. James's street, Milliner and Dress maker to her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, and the Duchess of Glocestor.

The Wedding Dress, a very elegant and rich silver tissue, with two broad flounces of the most beautiful Brussels point lace, each flounce headed with rich silver netted shells; body and sleeves superbly trimmed with Brussels point, the sleeves tastefully looped up with silver tassels; the robe of rich silver tissue lined with white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, bordered with silver netted shells to correspond with the dress, and fastened in the waist with a very brilliant diamond clasp. Head Dress, superb plume of ostrich feathers, with a most beautiful bandeau of diamonds.

An elegant rich white satin robe, superbly embroidered with Roman pearl beads, and richly trimmed with blond lace? body full trimmed to correspond, and long sleeves, composed of very beautiful blond lace, worn over a rich white satin dress, embroidered with beads to correspond.

A very rich white satin dress, elegantly trimmed with flounces of Brussels point lace, headed by a border of rich satin roses; body and sleeves composed of Brussels lace, tastefully ornamented to correspond.

An elegant rich figured white satin dress, with a broad flouncing of blond lace, headed with a full trimming, composed of net satin and blond: body and sleeves very full, and handsomely trimmed with blond lace.

An elegant rich striped white satin dress, with two flounces of broad blond lace, each flounce headed with blond shell trimming; body richly trimmed, and full sleeves, tastefully ornamented with blond lace.

A very rich amber satin dress, with a superb border of broad blond lace, headed with an elegant trimming of patent net and satin, sleeves composed of blond lace and satin tulles body; richly trimmed with blond lace.

An elegant blue satin dress, richly trimmed round the train with blond lace, and shell trimmings tastefully fastened with bows of white riband, headed with a rich flounce of blond lace; sleeves composed of blue satin and vandykes of blond lace.

A rich green and white satin striped dress, trimmed round the train with an elegant trimming, composed of patent net and satin, richly edged with blond lace, and fastened with white satin roses; sleeves tastefully ornamented with a scollop trimming to correspond.

A beautiful Pomona green satin dress, with a very rich trimming at the bottom of net and blond lace, tastefully ornamented with roses of blond lace and satin, very full sleeves of patent net and blond lace; top of the dress richly trimmed with blond lace to correspond.

Rich white satin wedding pelisse, trimmed round with broad Mechlin lace, and cape full trimmed to correspond.

Rich white satin dress to wear under wedding-pelisse, with full ruff of Mechlin lace to correspond.

An elegant Mechlin lace cap, to wear with rich white satin pelisse.

An elegant fine fine bobbin lace robe, richly trimmed with fine broad Mechlin lace and pearl beads, worn over a very rich white satin dress.

A superb Honiton lace dress, tastefully trimmed at the bottom with festoons of lace and 6 rows of riband, full sleeves, and cape of handsome lace, worn over a rich blue satin dress, with full trimmings of net and satin.

Two very fine India muslin dressses, with Mechlin lace bodies and flounces of the most benutiful Mechlin lace worn over satin slips, white and lilac.

Fine India star book-muslin dress, let in with broad joining lace, and trimmed with broad flounce of fine Mechlin lace, and beautiful Mechlin lace long sleeves, top richly trimmed to correspond, worn over a rich white satin slip.

A very fine India spotted musline dress, trimmed with flounces of broad Mechlin, headed with joining lace and satin tulles; body and sleeves of Mechlin joining lace, worn over a rich blue satin slip.

Two fine India sprigged book-muslin dresses, with flounces of Mechlin lace, bodies and sleeves let in with Mechlin joining lace.

A very fine India lace striped muslin dress, fully trimmed with flounces of very fine Valenciennes lace, headed with borders of blue satin tulles body; and sleeves richly trimmed to correspond.

Three fine India sprigged muslin dresses, trimmed handsomely with Mechlin lace.

A rich white ripe silk pelisse, trimmed with beautiful blue and white brocade trimming, with full frill, and cuffs of blond lace—A rich and elegant white satin bonnet, trimmed with blond lace, and handsome plume of feathers to wear with the pelisse.

A rich lilac and white stripe satin pelisse, with French foldings of white satin, Mechlin lace frill.

Fine India muslin pelisse, trimmed with elegant Mechlin lace and lined with lilac sarcenet.

Four elegant satin and sarcenet pelisses, very handsomely trimmed with satin and plush, trimmings, and handsome lace ruffs.

A very fine white kerseymere dress, body and sleeves embroidered, and rich trimming of white satin round the bottom, full fine Valenciennes lace collar and cuffs.

Four fine coloured cloth dresses, very elegantly embroidered, with very handsome lace collars.

An elegant white sarcenet morning dress; handsomely trimmed with borders of blue and white brocade trimming, rich Mechlin lace frill.

A fine India sprigged muslin morning dress, flounces of French work, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, worn over a green satin slip,

Four handsome bordered muslin dresses, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Four handsome bordered dresses, trimmed with fine work and lace.

Two elegant cambric bordered pelisses, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; sundries, bonnets, caps &c. to correspond.

THE STAR,—APRIL 9, 1818.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations: viz. Captain F. Cresswell, Astell, and Captain T. White, Phœnix, for Bengal.

Yesterday a ballot was held at the East India-House for the election of six Directors, in the room of Samuel Davis, Esq. Hon. Hugh Lindsay, John Morris, Esq. David Scott, Esq. Alexander Allen, Esq. and Robert Campbell, Esq. who go out by rotation—At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported, at eight o'clock, the election had fallen on Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq. John Hudleston, Esq. George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. William Stanley Clarke, Esq. John Thornhill, Esq. and George Raikes, Esq. Thanks were voted unanimously to John Bebb and James Pattison, for their zeal and attention to the Company's Interest during the last year.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LORD PALMERSTON.

Yesterday the Horse Guards was a scene of the utmost confusion, caused by the report of fire arms in the War-Office, and from the rumour that Lord Palmerston had been assassinated by an Officer.—About one o'clock Lieutenant David Davis, of the 69d Regiment of Foot, went to the War office, and inquired of Lord Palmerston's messenger if his Lordship was in the Office. The messenger informed him that he was not, that he expected him in every moment; he desired him to walk into the waiting-room, and write his name on the list of the visitors, as is usual, Lieutenant Davis declined doing so, and waited about the lobby, frequently asking if his Lordship would soon come? A little before two his Lordship arrived at the War-office, alone, and was going up the stone stairs when the messenger informed Lieutenant Davis, that "he was lucky, for his Lordship was come? and there was no visitor before him." Lieut. Davis immediately followed his Lordship up the second stairs, and taking a pocket pistol from under his coat, fired it at his Lordship, who immediately fell. The assassin ran down stairs with the pistol in his hand, sying, "I've done for him," and threw the pistol down in the lobby. The Messenger immediately seized him, and with the assistance of others, secured him, until a Constable of St. Margaret's Parish, Westminister, arrived, and conveyed him to Queen-square Police Office. His Lordship was taken into the office, his top coat was taken off, and he was in great agitation.—Mr. Astley Cooper was immediately sent for, he very soon arrived, and examined his Lordship's wound, which, we are happy to say, is not dangerous. The pistol was loaded with ball, which lacerated his Lordship's right side; the ball did not lodge in the flesh but passed through it, and fell on the stone stairs. Mr. Cooper attended Lord Palmerston to his home, in his carriage. In the mean time Lieutenant Davis had been conveyed to Queen-square, by the Constable, assisted by the messengers, where he was examined before Mr. Markland, the Magistrate. Crowds of persons collected round the Office.

The prisoner being placed at the Bar, appeared very wild in his looks: he is we understand, not more than 23 years of age. He is rather short in stature and was dressed in black.

Mr. William Owen, of the War-Office, stated, that he is a Messenger in the War-Office. That between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon, he saw prisoner in the passage of the War-Office, at which time Lord Palmerston was going up stairs into his own room. Witness heard the report of a pistol, and looking immediately round, saw one in prisoner's hand. Heard Lord Palmerston groan heavily, on which he seized prisoner's hand which held the pistol, and prisoner dropt it. Witness took it up, and saw it had been just fired off. Prisoner then cried out; "You know me, and you know my wrongs; I have killed him." Witness said, he knew nothing; and asked whom he meant as having killed. Prisoner asked, "Is not that Lord Palmerston?" Witness answered, "Yes."

Daniel William Bird, Lieut. Colonel of the 2d West India Regiment, stated, that wishing to see Lord Palmerston yesterday morning, he went to the War-office, and mentioned his wish to last witness, who answered he was very lucky for Lord Palmerston was just then going up stairs. Witness rose to go out of the room, & at the moment heard the report of a pistol, and coming into the passage saw last witness have hold of prisoner's hand, and a pistol lying at prisoner's foot, who said to Mr. Owen, "You know my wrongs; he has killed me."

On the prisoner's being searched at the War-Office no other fire-armes were found upon him: he had in his pocket a small sized paper parcel sealed with three seals, eleven bank-notes of 1l. each, 22s. in silver, an official letter from the War-office, and two or three trifling memoranda, which were all delivered to Lavender, and by him now produced.

Mr. Lawrence Samuel, a Gentleman belonging to the War-Office, stated, that, having heard Lord Palmerston was wounded, he went to his room, where he saw Mr. Astley Cooper examining the wound.—At first he seemed to doubt whether the ball remained in, but after more particularly pressing with his finger, he said the ball had passed, and added, that from present appearances he had hopes the wound was not dangerous.

The Magistrate now sent Charles Dew, the Messenger of Queen square, to the War-Office, to request some Gentlemen to come to the Police Office, and inform him of the situation of his Lordship; and Dew was ordered to bring his Lordship's coat.

About half-past two o'clock Dew returned with the coat, accompanied by a Gentleman of the name of Sullivan, a relative of his Lordship, who said, that his Lordship was too unwell to attend that day; that his side was badly lacerated: but he was not considered by his Medical Attendant to be in any immediate danger.

Dew then produced the coat, The Magistrate remarked, that it was almost a miracle that his Lordship had not been fatally wounded. The ball struck his Lordship on the back, about three inches above the waist buttons, and passed towards his right side in an oblique direction; it tore his coat and waistcoat from the centre of the back to the front buttons. Had the ball gone straight forward, it must certainly have passed directly through his Lordship's body.—The coat was viewed by the Magistrates and Gentlemen in the Office.

The prisoner viewed the coat, and heard the remarks of the Magistrate, without the least concern; he remained silent; until the Magistrate ordered him to be committed to Tothillfields Prison until Wednesday next, when he said that "he intended to shoot his Lordship, and that either himself or his Lordship could not live." The Magistrate asked the prisoner where his friends lived, that he might inform them of his situation, and procure from them every assistance. The prisoner said his family lived at Monmouth; and he had a brother in the navy. The prisoner was taken from the bar, and ordered to be brought up for re-examination on Wednesday next, when it is supposed his Lordship will be able to attend. The Magistrate ordered that he should have every comfort the place of his confinement would afford, but that he must never be left alone.

Information was immediately sent to the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department of the attempted assassination: and Perry, the Bow-street Officer, and Dew, the Queen-square Officer, were ordered to take the coat belonging to his Lordship to the Secretary of State's Office. The Home Secretary, Sir N. Conant, and a number of Gentlemen examined the coat, and the part which was torn by the ball. About three o'clock the prisoner was conveyed in a hackney-coach to Tothill-field Prison. The pistol and bullet were produced before the Magistrates. The prisoner is said not to be of sane mind. He has several times been brought by warrant to Queen-square, charged with riotous behaviour and assaults: the last time was on a serious charge for wounding a young man in the head with a poker, who was a lodger in the same house where the prisoner lodged at Pimlico, and where, we

understand, he lodged until yesterday. He was on that charge, dismissed on finding bail, he being considered then to be insane.

Davis is a native of Wales: his father was a Military Officer. He was himself for some years an Officer in the West Middlesex Militia, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant, when he volunteered to join the militia corps which offered its services for the army of Lord Wellington in the year 1814. In consequence of thus volunteering, Davis was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 62d Regiment, with which he served for some time in Canada. He was lately placed upon half-pay and has not long returned from Canada. Since his return this unfortunate man has inflicted a wound upon himself which can leave no doubt of his insanity. We understand, indeed, that Lord Palmerston declares his conviction that the man is insane, and that such has been his impression from the tenour of his letter.

This declaration, we are assured, the Noble Lord made yesterday, soon after he received the wound, upon the name of the assassin being made known to him. Notwithstanding the Noble Lord's opinion of the mind of Davis, his Lordship had, it is said, shewn every disposition in his power to attend to the applications of Davis, who solicited for a pension, and therefore nothing else than insanity can account for the attack which he has made upon this Nobleman. It is somewhat a singular coincidencc, that among the first who laid hold of Davis, after he fired at Lord Palmerston, was Colonel Bird, formerly of the West Milddlesex Militia, who appeared at once to recognize the unfortunate man.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 30, 1818.

20th Reg. light dragoons—Lechmere Coore Russell, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Willson, promoted

MEMORANDUM.

The appointment of Mr. R. B. Russell to the cornetcy in the 20th light dragoons, is in succession to lieutenant Atkinson, and not vice Willson.

Mr. Henry Pierard, late a lieutenant in the 47th foot, who was sentenced by a general court martial, held at Bombay, in the month of July, 1814, to be cashiered, is reinstated in his former rank in the 47th foot.

LONDON—APRIL 19.

His Majesty enjoys good health, but his mental disorder has not abated.

We are happy to learn that the health of Prince Leopold has been greatly improved by change of air and bathing, though his spirits have undergone no change.

The Duke of Clarence is to be married to a Princess of Hesse.

The opening of the Budget for the year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had not taken place—Many reports are, of course, circulated on the subject of the detail—they all agree in stating that 30 millions more must be added to the public debt.

At attempt was made on the 8th April to assassinate Lord Palmerston, by David Davies, a Lieutenant on the half pay of the 62d Regiments, who is supposed to be insane. His Lordship was severely wounded in the back, but not dangerously.

The mysterious attempt on the Duke of Wellington's life, is still involved in obscurity—It does not appear that any discovery of consequence has been made.

In the appeal of Murder, Ashford v, Thornton, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, on Thursday, gave judgement severally that the presumption of guilt against Thornton, was not sufficiently strong to come within the exceptions; and that, as the law now stands, he is entitled to his Trial by Battle; this, it is supposed, will terminate the Case.

PRICE OF STOCKS—APRIL 19.

3 per Cent Reduced -	79 ½ ¼
3 per Consols - - - -	80
4 per Consols - - -	97 ⅞ ¾
5 per Cent Navy Ann.	107 ½ ¼
Bank Long Annuities	20 ⅜ ½
India Bonds - -	97 98 Pr,
Exchequer Bills 2¼d,	22 Pr,
State Lottery Tickets	19*l.* 1os.
Consols for Account -	80 ⅜ ¼

DREADFUL FIRE IN THE BONDING WARE-HOUSES, LIVERPOOL.

It was yesterday morning reported in the City that an extensive part of the Bonding Warehouses at Liverpool had been destroyed by fire. We are sorry to say it is confirmed, in some measure, but not to thee xtent reported. The following is an extract of a letter:—

"LIVERPOOL, APRIL 16.

"There is a dreadful fire now raging in Parry's warehouses, which are quite full of bonded goods, particularly coffee & sugar. Very little can besaved. "P. S.—Seven o'clock.—It is reported that the quantity of coffee already destroyed is 400 tons.',

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated January 25, states, that the expedition for the discovery of the interior of Africa was then in the river Gambia and was not likely to sail this season, as the rains would soon commence. The command had devolved upon Lieut. Gray, of the Royal African Corps. 4o,oool. are supposed to have been expended upon this expedition. Capt. Hagan, of the Colonial brig, has sent in two vessels found with slaves on board: he had also captured two other vessels, one French, the other American; the latter for endeavouring to smuggle tobacco into the colony.

It has been the subject of conversation here for some days past, that Lord Suffield will shortly be created an Earl, and Sir Jacob Astley raised to the Peerage. by the title of Lord Delavel.—Norwich Paper.

It is said that Mr. Crespigny has sold the Borough of Aldborough for 32,oool., and that the purchaser is also buying up some of the franchises at 4ol. a-piece!—Bury Paper.

LONDON MARKETS,—APRIL 19.

Cotton.—The Cotton market has been brisk: the sales since our last are—12oo Pernams 2s. 1¼d to 2s. 2d; 43 Maranhams 2s.; 94 Surinams 2s. ½d. to 2s. ¾d.; 60 Demeraras 2s. 1d to 2s. 1¼d.; 630 Smyrnas 17 ½d.; 800 Surat 13⅞d, to 16d. in the house; 400 Bengals 10⅝d. to 11d. do.; 300 Bourbons 2s. 4d. to 3s. 3d. ditto.

Rice.—At a public sale of East India descriptions, Bengal sold 18s. to 25s.; Patna 38s. to 40s.

PRINCE OF HESSE-HOMBERG.

[From a Sunday Paper.]

"The acquaintance of this Royal pair commenced in the summer of 1814, at the period when the Austrian Archdukes were on a visit to this country. His Serene Highness, with his brothers, was at the time residing at Burnet's hotel, in Leicester square. He was then introduced to the Queen, the Princesses, the Prince Regent, and other branches of the Royal Family; and was invited to some parties given by the Regent and the Queen. We are given to understand, as stated elsewhere, that the intimacy between the Royal pair, which commenced at one of these parties, led to an epistolary correspondence, which was maintained while the Prince was abroad, and did not terminate until the nuptials. On the Prince's return to England, a few months since, he took up his abode, incog. at Burnet's, under the assumed designation of Count—. The inmates there suspected, however, that he was of much higher rank. He subsequently left the hotel for Brighton, on a visit to the Prince Regent. On his return from thence he went to Grillon's hotel, where throwing off the mystery which had until then enveloped him, he announced himself as the Prince of Hesse-Homberg, and issued his cards accordingly. It then transpired that his Highness was likely to be a successful sruitor to the Princess Elizabeth. The Prince, it would appear, is of a most benevolent disposition.

THE COURIER,

APRIL 7.

LANCASTER ASSIZES.—*Orord* v. *Butlee Coles.*

—This was an action for compensation in damages for a breach of promise of marriage. The Jury awarded the lady 7,000*l.* damages.

Viscountess Melbourne, we are sorry to state, died yesterday morning, at nine o'clock at Melbourne House.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

THE INTERESTING CASE OF FUALDES.

COURT OF ASSIZE OF ALBI, APRIL 3.

The celebrated Madame Manson has at length broken that silence which has thrown such a mysterious interest around the trial of the assassins of M. Fualdes. "Never," says the French Journalists, "did a scene more eminently dramatic astonish the auditory of any tribunal—never did the Clairons, the Rancourts of tragic memory, produce upon their spectators an effect so instantaneous, so horrible. Every one groaned—Bastide alone appeared calm." But to proceed to particulars:—

The Court were on the 3d of April in the course of examining one Sicur Blanc, who had some conversation with Madame Manson about the assassination of M. Fualdes, when the Procureur-General put the following questions to her:—

"Did you say to the witness, 'My deposition will kill them,' or something to that purpose."

Madame Manson,—"I cannot charge myself with these expressions. I said, perhaps, that the conduct of the accused, in respect of me, during the trial, might lead them to the scaffold, I added that Madame Pons depended upon me; but that I was not at the house of Bancal; that they implicated me very improperly in this affair; and that I knew not how to extricate myself from so difficult a situation."

The Widow Bancal.—"Madame, I beseech you tell the truth."

M. Dubernard.—"Madame, in the name of that God whose eye is upon you, tell the truth; I conjure you in the name of justice and of society."

Bastide, rising.—"And I also, Madame, I conjure you tell the truth."

Madame Manson (advancing between the two gens-d'armes.)—"Look at me, Bastide; do you know me?"

Bastide, confused.—"No, I do not know you!"

Madame Manson struck the ground with her foot, her eyes flashed fire, and in a tone which carried terror into the soul of every spectator, she articulated these solemn words:—

"*Vous etes un malheureux Bastide!—Vous avez voulu m'egorger!*"—You are wretched man, Bastide! you wished to have murdered me!

A general cry burst from the auditory: a moment of dread silence succeeded: again the Hall resounded with plaudits, which all the respect due to the Temple of Themis could not restrain. Bastide endeavoured to appear calm—Jausion was terrified.

After some moments, he tagitation of the assembly subsided, and.

M. Fualdes, the son, rose—"I beseech you, Madame Manson, finish your work. You have told a part of the truth—unveil the whole. You have been explicit in respect of Bastide—you have signalized him as one of the assassins of my unfortunate father. Make known the other criminals.—"

Procureur-General.—"Yes it is neecssary that Madame Manson should complete her revelation; it is necessary that she should unfold to our eyes all the particulars of that horrid scene of which Providence has made her the witness."

The agitation of Madame Manson from the moment that the awful secret escaped her was such, that she could not reply to these urgent appeals. The Court, in order to give her time to recover herself, suspended the proceedings for a short time; and on resuming, the President asked her if she could not now proceed? Madame Manson had only strength to utter a faint expression to the contrary, and the Court, actuated by a humane consideration for her feelings, adjourned till the following day, when it is probable the opinion of the public will at last be determined as to the part which this inexplicable personage had acted in this horrid mystery.

SITTING OF APRIL 4.

The examination of Madame Manson excited expectation. All the avenues to the Court were filled at an early hour.

M. President.—"Madame Manson, you yesterday charged the prisoner Bastide with an attempt to murder you, yet you left the house alive.—(Great emotion on the part of Bastide, who directed a terrible look at Madame Manson, as if to restrain her instantly?)—How is the fact?"

Madame Manson (endeavouring to conquer her distress)—"I cannot class all the particulars in my head, but what will never escape my memory is, that this horrible man attempted to murder me."

M. President.—"Who then saved you?"

Madame Manson (with a low voice)—"Yes; some one saved me."

President.—"Was this man among the assassins, or did he come in by chance?"

Madame Manson—"I cannot say, but I shall never forget that he snatched me from the hands of that wretch."

M. President—"Is this man among the prisoners?"

Madame Manson—"It is possible Sir."—

The (looks & tone of Madame Manson, in answering these questions, sermed to attest that the person who saved her was seated on the bench of the prisoners.)

Being urged by the Judges, and by the prisoner Jausion to name the person, Madame Manson, with a melancholy expression, continued, "M. President, I can neither save nor convict Jausion,."—(She put her handkerchief to her face, and sought to avoid the sight of Jausion, who followed her with his eyes.)

Bastide reproaches her, and is checked by the President.

Bastide—"I am tranquil; my conscience reproaches me with nothing."

Madame Manson (looking at him steadily)—Your conscience reproaches you with nothing!" (Addressing herself to the President) "Let Bastide prove his innocence, and I will mount the scaffold in his place."

Bastide—"Prove my innocence! Ah! that is not difficult, Madame Manson thinks to intimidate us. Madame Manson has said one thing at Rhodez, and another here."

Madame Manson—"Bastide, you know it—I lied at Rhodez, and have spoken the truth at Albi!"

The Counsellor Pinaud—"You said that you took a terrible oath at the house of Bancal. Can't you recollect the persons who were about you at the time?"

Madame Manson—"I recollect none but the man whom I have mentioned."

Bastide—"What brought you to the house of Bancal?"

M. Manson—"I watched the steps of some one, and had a right to do so, but hearing the noise of several men's feet I took refuge in the first open door I met."

SITTING OF THE 6TH.

Several witnesses were examined.

The woman Brest declared that she saw Bastide in the house of Bancal on the 19th, does not recollect the precise hour. It was after four in the afternoon.

ASSIZES OF ALBI, APRIL 6.

The principal witness this day was Bousquier, a person whom the prisoner Bax had employed to remove the body of the deceased from the house of Bancal to the river. He gave a circumstancial account of Bax's employing him to convey a bale of smuggled tobacco, as he said, to a certain place, at which work, he told him, he should have frequent jobs. It was on the night of the fair at Rhodez, in March, 1817, when Bax brought him into the kitchen of Bancal's house, in the Rue des Hebdomadiers, where he saw Bancal, Baptiste, the female Bancal, Missioniere, and another girl. He soon saw it was a corpse that he was to assist in carrying, instead of a bale of tobacco. He hesitated, at first, on which Bastide presented a gun to his breast, and said, "If he stirred, he should be a dead man!" The body was enveloped in a woolen coverlet, corded sightly. Collard, Bancal, Bastide, and himself, carried it to the banks of the Aveyron, and threw it into the river. The death-porters then separated, save Bax, who went home and lay at the witness's that night. He remunerated the latter with five francs for his job.

This witness, as may be expected, underwent a long cross-examination, chiefly though interrogations and contradictions, by the several prisoners. He persisted that he saw Bastide, Baptiste, Missoniere, Bancal, and his woman, and Anne Benoit, at the house, but he could not positivily aver that Jausion was there at the time.

The female accusees burst into frequent exclamations at his averments. The witness said he was tampered with after he was put into prison, with a view to induce him to retract what he knew of the affair, and was offered large bribes; but he refused them. The prisoners endeavoured to involve Bousquier in contradictions with respect to some parts of his circumstancial narrative, but without effect.

Two females, who were brought forward as witnesses this day, stated briefly a few circumstances in the way of corroboration. One of these, Role Solannet, stated she saw, about ten o'clock at night, a man, near Bancal's door, with a gun in his hand. This girl being questioned by Fualdes, jun. said her mother had been offered fifty louis to keep back her (the daughter's) testimony, but it was rejected. Another witness stated a fact, connecting the girl Missoniere with the party, on which she exclaimed, "He lies! he lies! he is a shocking liar!"—The Court then adjourned.

(The following are additional Particulars which we extract from the Journal des Debats, April 15.)

A new and important witness has now come forward in this shocking affair, whose evidence throws great light upon the mysterious business.

After many witnesses, who advanced nothing new, M. France de Lorne was introduced. His deposition is very interesting. The Sunday after the decree of arrest (said this witness), Messrs. Dessuffriam, Henry and Augustus Debonald, Fraysinet de Vallady, Adolphus Dubose, and I, had the curiosity to visit Bancal's child. These are the particulars I have received from her:—On the evening of the 19th of March her mother made her sleep in a room on the second story, and where seldom any body slept. In the evening, before she went to bed, she was joined by some Gentlemen, who had supped and drank together. When she was in her room, she heard a great noise in the street, which frightened her; she went down stairs in her shift, without shoes, and got into the bed, which is at the door of the kitchen. She saw through a hole in the curtain some men dragging in a Gentleman. She recognized among them Bastide, whom she knew before, and also Jausion, who was named by a woman, who, together with another woman, was shutting the door; one of the women was taller and more robust than Madame Manson, and wore a white hat with green feathers. When the door was shut she became unwell—they gave her some brandy, and made them both go out of the window, which is nearly even with the street. They then sat the gentleman near the table, and presented him with bills to sign, saying, "You must sign these bills, and then die." It was Bastide and Jausion who presented the bills. They then laid him on the table; and with a large sheath knife, (such as they kill pigs with) which Bastide brought under his cloak, they killed him. Jausion struck the first blow, but was horrorstruck, and retired.—Bastide continued, and at last Missoniere gave him several blows. Collard and Bancal held the feet, Anne Benoit the bucket, and the wife of Bancal stired the blood with her hand as fast as it fell (A sensation of horror prevailed in the Council

Chamber). A lame man held the light. As soon as the crime was perpetrated, Bastide heard a noise in the closet at the end of the kitchen; he asked "if any one was there?" Bancal's wife replied "a woman." Bastide said she must be murdered. Madame Manson came out, and threw herself on her knees before him. Bastide wished to see if any one was in the bed; little Madeleine pretended to be asleep—Bastide said to Bancal's wife that she must rid herself of that child; she consented for the sum of four hundred francs. The plan was, to carry the murdered gentleman to his bed, and place a razor on his throat. Bastide, Jausion, &c. went out to consult on this plan. They came back, saying that it was impossible, for some one was at the window. They then determined to throw him in the river. Bancal's wife then washed the table, and every thing which might be stained with blood. Bancal did not return that night. Bancal's wife sent little Madeleine next day to her father in the fields with some soup, and desire her to tell her father to do he knew what. She found him digging a hole; she thought it was intended for her; she discharged her commission; her father kissed her, saying "No, be a good girl, go."

M. Dubernard rose and objected, to Madeleine Bancal's evidence, as it was contrary to her written deposision, which he desired might be read.

The Procureur General objected to this, and the Court having deliberated, resolved that it should not be read.

M. Dubernard.—Allow me to shew that Madame Manson and Bancal's child manifestly contradict each other. Madame Manson declares that she was dressed at Bancal's as a man; Madeleine on the contrary, that she was dressed in woman's clothes, with a black veil.

Madame Manson.—You have read my answers, and yet it seems the most essential has escaped you.—*I shall speak the truth at Albi.*

M. Dubernard.—If you have spoken the truth, little Madeleine does not know what she says, and that is just what I wanted to prove.

M. Cobbettes de Coumont.—Cannot you Madame, repeat your declarations, that we may see if they coincide with the child's.

Madame Manson.—I think I have said enough; the trial has already been too long.

The Court was adjourned till to-morrow.

SHOOTING AT LORD PALMERSTON, AT THE WAR-OFFICE.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Lieutenant David Davies, of the half-pay of the 62d regiment of foot, was yesterday brought to the office in custody of Lavender, the officer, charged by Mr. Wm. Owen, of the War-office, with having fired a pistol, loaded with ball, at the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, Secretary at War.

Witness stated, that he is a messenger in the War-office. That, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he saw prisoner in the passage of the War-office, at which time Lord Palmerston was going up stairs into his own room. Witness heard the report of a pistol, and looking immediately round, saw one in prisoner's hand. Heard Lord Palmerston groan heavily, on which he seized prisoner's hand which held the pistol, and prisoner dropt it. Witness took it up, and saw it had been just fired off. Prisoner then cried out, "You know me, and you know my wrongs; I have killed him. Witness said, he knew nothing; and asked whom he meant as having killed. Prisoner asked. "Is not that Lord Palmerston?" Witness answered, "Yes."

Daniel William Bird, Lieut.-Colonel of the 2d West India regiment, that stated, wishing to see Lord Palmerston yesterday morning, he went to the War-office, and mentioned his wish to last witness, who answered, he was very lucky, for Lord Palmerston was just then going up stairs. Witness rose to go out of the room, and at the moment heard the report of a pistol, and coming into the passage saw last witness have hold of prisoner's hand, and a pistol lying at prisoner's foot, who said to Mr. Owen, "You know my wrongs; he has killed me."

On the prisoner's being searched at the War-office, no other fire arms were found upon him: he had in his pocket a small sized paper parcel, sealed with three seals, eleven bank-notes of 1l. each, 22s. in silver, an official letter from the War-office, and two or three trifling memoranda, which were all delivered to Lavender, and by him now produced.

Mr. Lawrence Samuel, a Gentleman belonging to the War-office, stated, that he had been present when Mr. Astley Cooper examined the wound of his Lordship, that he said the ball had passed, and that from present appearances, he had hopes the wound was not dangerous. The coat worn by his lordship was now produced, and the ball seemed to have entered the middle of the back, and being fired from below had passed upwards, when his Lordship, being at the moment at the turn of the stair-case, had first probably given it that oblique turn which caused it to glance off at the shoulder-blade.

The magistrate (Edward Markland, Esq.) asked the prisoner where his friends lived, that he might inform them of his situation, and procure from them every assistance. The prisoner said his family lived at Monmouth; and he had a brother in the navy. He was generally remanded, till Lord Palmerston and Mr. A. Cooper can attend.

We have little to add to this authentic report of the circumstances of this shocking transaction, except the pleasing intelligence, that at a late hour last night we were informed that Lord Palmerston had been but very slightly hurt, and was perfectly well. We subjoin the different statements of the occurrence which appeared in the evening papers:—

Lord Palmerston had just alighted from his horse, and was ascending the first flight of stairs when the villain fired. The ball struck him just above the hip, but only grazed the skin, and produced slight contusion on the back. Astley Cooper was immediately sent for, and his lordship was soon enabled to be conveyed to his own house.

The name of the person who attempted this execrable act is Davies. He is a half-pay lieutenant in the army. He did not attempt to escape; but when in custody refused to assign any reasons for his conduct. Upon his person was found 12l. in money. It is said that he has recently returned from America. He discharged the pistol just as his lordship was turning round the bannisters, at the top of the first flight of steps, and fortunately the position of his lordship at the moment caused the ball to glance off in a lateral direction.—*Courier.*

Davies is short in statute, of mild manners, and was dressed in black. He said his misfortunes had reduced him to the necessity of either killing Lord Palmerston or himself.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The assassin had put forward claims for a pension on account of the loss of a limb in the service. As a foundation for this claim, he had so mutilated himself, as to leave no doubt of his being insane. Lord Palmerston pitied the man, and it is said was disposed to do something for him, if possible. Davies became impatient. He watched Lord Palmerston's return from riding, soon after one o'clock. He took his seat on a bench for porters, on the left behind the glass door opening out from the archway at the Horse-guards. Lord Palmerston, on alighting, turned up the stairs to the right, and presented his back to the assassin, who immediately fired. Lord Palmerston being an active man, mounting the stairs with agility, the assassin failed in his aim. The ball took an oblique direction. It cut Lord Palmerston's clothes though, but only bruised the skin. After the progress of the bullet had been examined, Lord Palmerston went home in Mr. Astley Cooper's carriage. The bullet was found on the stairs—*I bid.*

[*April* 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE STAR, APRIL 11, 1818.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Lord Archibald Hamilton rose, pursuant to his notice, to introduce to the House a transaction of which he would endeavour to state the particulars. The freedom and independence of that House he considered to be the sources of all its power. What ever might be the result of his motion, he felt that he was only discharging his duty. They had all heard much of the reproaches on the character of the House contained in petitions. The best answer to them would be given by the House acting as became ite He was aware of the disagreeable natur. of the charge he had to make. He was aware that the representation of Scotland had been peculiarly an object of attack. The case he had now to state regarded the county (Lanark) which he had the honour to represent. To explain it, he must observe that last November 12 months, Sir Alexander Cochrane declared himself a candidate for Lanark shire at the next election. In his favour, and against him (Lord A. Hamilton) the whole influence of government and their partisans was exerted, which of itself was unfair and improper. He had communicated his intentions to the Noble Lord to whom he alluded (Lord Douglas), and he should not hesitate to say, that the case involved a breach of the privileges of the House. The case was simply this: he had in his hand a letter written by a Mr. Thomas Ferguson, and under-factor—to the Noble Lord, and who, in Scotland, must be regarded as acting under the Noble Lord's influence particularly when he said h had that authority. He did not mean to attack the Noble Lord personally. He stood up for the privileges of the House. He communicated with the Noble Lord, whose answer to him was a sort of general denial of his having given Ferguson any such authority. Without any disrespect to his Lordship, however, there were two contrary assertions.—The circumstances were rather peculiar. He was inclined to soften much the words he intended to have used in consequence of the Noble Lord's letter. If the contents of the letter from Ferguson to W. Dyke, Esq. should be considered true, he should be authourized in using strong terms of crimination. He then read Ferguson's letter, in substance as follows:

"Glasgow, 24th May, 1817.

"Dear Sir,—According to your desire I communicated to Lord Douglas your wish to have a situation under Government for your young friend Mr. Dykes, and I am authorized to state, that if you support his Lordship's views in politics at the first election, his Lordship will insure an eligible situation for your friend, which will be of great advantage to him; and as you are independent of the Hamilton family, I think you should accept of Lord Douglas's offer.

"If you have not made a promise to Lord Archibald Hamilton, I think you have good ground to get clear off: for by what you mention regarding your note, you certainly have not been well used. If an application is made to you from the Hamilton family to promise your vote, I think you should not grant it until I see you in Glasgow, when I will tell you all about it. Sir Alexander Cochrane is not at home now, or I would have written more particular, Have the goodness not to mention this matter until the whole is arranged. I write to you now in the hope that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you and Mrs. Dyke at Glasgow—I am yours, &c.

"THOMAS FERGUSON."

Though he should not make a personal charge it was proper for him to call for examination. The letter mentioned himself and Sir A. Cochrane, and desired Mr. Dyke not to mention the matter till all was arranged. Some authority, it would seems, had been given to Ferguson. His question to Lord Douglass, and that Noble Lord's answer, both very general. Mr. Dyke had written to say, that he did not believe Ferguson had had Lord Douglas's authority. But either Lord Douglas or some person connected with him must, he thought, have given some authority; for Ferguson was, in Fact, Clerk to his Lordship's factor, but his being in the employment of Lord Douglas was not very material. The point was, whether any such authority was given? Was it likely that Mr. Ferguson would use the name of his Lordship, and make such an offer, without any authority? There appeared two ways of proceeding: either to call Ferguson to the bar, or to refer the case to the annual Committee of Privileges. He should move to call him to the bar. A subsequent step might be adopted by ordering the Lord Advocate to prosecute. He was not aware of any precedent to direct him. There was an Act of 1809 which occasioned some difficulty. It might be said, that it would not be fair to call up a man to acknowledge conduct for which he might afterwards be prosecuted. However, he could perceive no serious objection to calling him to the bar, and afterwards the House might come to some decision. He therefore moved that Thomas Ferguson be ordered to attend on the 21st instant.

Mr. C. Wynn said the letter should be read by the Clerk, to which Lord Archibald Hamilton had no objection.—The Clerk then read the letter.

Mr. W. Dundas said, he thought that after the correspondence which had taken place between the Noble Lord opposite and Lord Douglas, the Noble Lord might have spared his motion—(shouts of hear, hear! from the Opposition.) If he could not satisfy the Noble Lord on the subject, he was sure he would be able to satisfy the House—(Lord cries of Hear, hear, from the Opposition)—for he was desired by Lord Douglas to declare to the House upon his honour, that he never did give any order to any person to make any such promise as was mentioned in the letter which had been read to the House. He was desired too by that Noble Lord to state, that he was sure the House was too generous to doubt this unqualified and express denial, and too just to entertain any unfounded suspicion—(Hear, hear, hear.) He therefore conceived, that after having made this statement by the desire of Lord Douglas, the House could not agree to the motion now before it without implying a distrust in the word of honour of that Noble man (No, no! from the Opposition.) He could not sit down without reminding the Noble Lord whose motion was before the House of an old saying—"that a man who lives in a glass house should not throw stones"—(Laughter.) For when the Noble Lord complained of the influence used against him, he himself was supported and assisted by letters from a person of no ordinary rank—for they were signed by the father of the Noble Lord—(hear, hear.) He would oppose the motion.

Mr. Wynn.—This was a case of direct bribery—a most serious innovation on the privileges of the House. After the letter which had been read, it was impossible to deny that the offence had been committed by some one. That it was done by Lord Douglas, no man could for a moment suppose, after the positive denial which that Nobleman had directed to be given on his part to the charge. But that the offence had been committed by Ferguson, the letter indisputably proved; and yet the honorable Gentleman (Mr. W. Dundas) sat down saying that he would oppose the motion, and that it was impossible but that every Gentleman must be satisfied—and why? Because Lord Douglas denied that he had given Ferguson any authority. After all, this was no more than the denial of the person accused; and because the person accused denied the charge, therefore the commons of England were to rest satisfied, though in possession of an indisputable proof that their privileges had been infringed—(hear, hear.) He would not detain the House by quoting precedents. In 1779, when a complaint of this kind was made against the Duke of Chandos, the question was referred to a committee of Privileges. The same thing was done in the case of Lord Oxford. If the present case were passed over it would be the first instance of such a neglect of what was due to the honour of the House. The course for the House to adopt was either to refer the case to a Committee of Privileges to take evidence, or if it should be thought more convenient, to order the party at once to the bar of the House.—But the House would be totally forgetful of its own dignity if it did not examine into this case, and order a prosecution against the guilty person (Hear.)

The Lord Advocate of Scotland begged the House to observe, that the notice was for a motion regarding the interference of a Peer of the Realm in the election of a Member of Parliament. He begged to ask whether the motion of the Noble Lord was conformable to this notice? In opposition to the statement in the letter which had been read the house had the averment of Lord Douglas, that the assertion in that letter, that it was written by his authority, was utterly unfounded—(Laughter from the Opposition.) There was also the assertion of the individual to whom the letter was addressed, that he did not believe the assertions contained in it to be true: He would therefore put it to the house whether there were any grounds for an inquiry as to the conduct of Lord Douglas? The question as to Ferguson was quite different. The motion was that Ferguson should be ordered to attend at the bar of this House. He supposed that when the Noble Lord made this motion, he had in contemplation the questions which he would put to Ferguson, and he would submit, whether Ferguson could be obliged to answer any question which might tend to criminate himself? If the Noble Lord had thought proper to adopt the course of moving for a prosecution, he could only say, that nothing should have been wanting on his part to conduct that prosecution with all his ability. The Noble Lord talked a great deal of the agents and partisans of Government, used to remove him from the representation of the country alluded to. He could assure the House, for his own part, that he had no means of using any influence on any person in that country.—(Loud laughter on the Opposition Benches.) If he had any means of such influence, it might be another question how he would use them.—(Laughter on the Opposition Bench.) For this reason, that, from his strong personal attachment to the Honourable Admiral, who was one of the Candidates, he would be happy by any means to contribute to his success.—(Continued laughter,) But the Noble Lord talked of the influence of the Peerage; and how it had been directed against him. Would the Noble Lord deny that the Noble Duke, his father, on a former occasion, when the election of the county was contested, had used his influence to create 30 new voters? He would not have refered to this had it not been for what the Noble Lord had said about the independence of the electors for the county. As to the present question, whatever the House might think proper to do with Ferguson was a very different thing from any thing with relation to Lord Douglas. He admitted that Ferguson should be proceeded against, if he was guilty of improper interference to influence the votes of electors.

Mr. Brougham said, that among the old sayings from which the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. W. Dundas) had made his selection, there was one which was peculiarly applicable to the speech of the learned Gentleman who just now sat down, namely that there is no new thing under the sun; for the House had heard from that Honourable and Learned Gentleman such a code of the privileges of the House as was new in every chapter and line. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had told the House that they could not call Ferguson to the Bar because the notice of his Noble Friend related to a breach of privilege by a Peer. But his Noble Friend, who knew what were the privileges of the House, made an apology when

he gave notice of his motion, for no such notice was necessary. By the usage of Parliament such a motion as the present might be made without any notice at all; for it was only necessary for any Member to walk up to the Clerk with such a letter as that this night produced, and, when it had been read, forthwith to move that the person who wrote it be brought to the bar of the House. Such a motion would take precedence of all other motions, whether they stood in the notice-book or any where else. Then as to what the Noble Lord said, of having in contemplation what question would be asked when the individual was brought to the bar, he shrewdly suspected that his Noble Friend had turned over in his mind the questions which he would ask, and that the first of those questions would be, "Are you the author of this letter?" If the person at the bar refused to answer this question, the Serjeant at Arms would be ordered immediately to commit him to custody. If the Learned Lord Advocate would take the trouble to ask any one Member accustomed to questions of privilege (for of them the Learned Lord knew nothing)—(laughter)—he would find that this was the mode of proceeding, and that it would be no protection to an individual in such a situation to say, "I shall not answer the question because my answer may be used to criminate myself," because he was perfectly safe from any use being made in a Court of Justice of any answers made by him to questions put by this House. What was the case when a printer was put to the bar who had not acted by the avowed authority of any Lord of Parliament? If he acted under such authority, he would not be called to the bar; for that House was a little select in proceeding in breaches of privileges—(hear hear). If, in ordinary cases, any one came forward to complain of a breach of privilege, then these poor printers were brought before the House; and it was never said that they should not be examined, because it would tend to their own crimination. The House would disgrace, and degrade and vilify itself, if it did not protect its privileges in the present instance. The motion was confined to Fergusson, and nothing was said in it about Lord Douglas.—But he must say, that even if the motion had been against Lord Douglas, the House ought not to be prevented from entertaining it, from any thing which had passed to night. If he were a friend of Lord Douglas, he would say that, for his sake, the present case should be thoroughly sifted, for if it was allowed to rest as it now stood, great suspicion would rest upon the way in which Lord Douglas was implicated.—(Hear, hear, hear.)

The Lord Advocate rose to explain. He had never stated that the House was precluded from entering into the question, because notice had not been given. What he had stated was, that the motion fell short of the notice.

Mr. Brougham said, he would venture to assert, that no one member who had heard the speech of the Learned Lord, and who had heard what he (Mr. Brougham) had said in reply, could entertain any doubt that he had stated that speech correctly.

Mr. Bathurst said that the question before the House was on the conduct of an individual of the name of Fergusson, who had certainly been guilty of a very great breach of privilege; but then the House had to consider how to dispose of the motion now before it. The most usual course was to refer such a case to a Committee of Privileges, rather than call the individual, in the first instance, to the Bar of the House. Another course was that which had been followed in the Bishop Worcester's case in 1704, in which a prosecution was ordered. But in the present case, he thought the most advisable course would be, to refer the matter to a Committee of privileges; and therefore he submitted to the Noble Lord whether it would not be better to do so. If the Noble Lord did not, he himself would move that it should be so referred.

Lord A. Hamilton had no objection to the case being referred to a Committee of privileges.

Mr. Bathurst wished the Noble Lord to withdraw his motion. This was declined, and then.

Mr. Bathurst moved, as an amendment, that the question should be referred to a Committee of privileges.

Lord Hamilton, in reply, maintained that the conduct of his father, 15 or 16 years ago, was of a very different complexion from the conduct now complained of—it was a very different sort of influence. The present was not personal influence, nor the influence of property, character, or talent, but a corrupt influence, the influence of the Government of the country—subversive of the liberties of election. With respect to the making of votes the representation of Scotland was unfortunately of that inadequate description, that this was the mode in which contested elections were conducted. The Representation of Scotland, as it stood, was a collection of paper votes, which might or might not be connected with property.

The original Motion was then negatived, and the amendment agreed to: it was ordered that it be an instruction to the Committee to proceed to the matter of said complaint to morrow; and Lord A. Hamilton was added to the Committee of Privileges.

Wednesday, April 15th.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Prince Regent's Message, which having been read.

Lord Castlereagh rose. The task he had to perform was one of painful duty, and the difficulty was increased by the temper that had evinced itself in that House. He, however, felt assured, that the House possessed strong attachment to the Throne, and to the line of Brunswick. The lamented death of the Princess Charlotte had materially interrupted the hopes as to the succession, but as yet there were illustrious Princes born amongst us, who might succeed to the Throne with advantage; however they could not hide from themselves, that out of the twelve children of the Crown, not one of them had any family that would continue the succession in a direct line. Besides the ages of the Princes and the Princesses, were such as to require measures to be adopted as early as well could be. It became the duty to "excite" the members of the Royal Family to marriage—*(Alaugh)*,—and on this conviction the Prince Regent and the Government had proceeded. The plans, he admitted, had been considerably modified—*(hear, hear!)*—but it ought to be recollected, that the arrangement of 20 years ago could not constitute any standards for the present moment. Nor should be propose the provision made for the Princess Charlotte—but it ought to be looked at. When the Duke of York was married (and he was not so near the Crown then as the Duke of Clarence was now) his income was made up to thirty thousand pounds. At all events it was thought that in the event of the Duke of Clarence marrying, that he ought to be placed on a footing equal to that of the Duke of York when he was married. The statement that had been made (by Mr. Tierney) was mainly correct. It had been proposed for the Duke of Clarence an addition of 19,500l.; to the younger branches that of 12,000l. making up the incomes to 30,000l. each. The sum of 8,000l. addition to the unmarried income was not too much; he would put it to the feelings of any Hon. person, notwithstanding all the prejudice with which such questions were viewed. The Government thought a less sum than 30,000l. could not be made up for each Royal Duke on marriage, being an increase on the present income of 18,000l.—The whole expence, supposing all the Dukes were to marry, including an advance to the Duke of Cumberland, would be 55.500l. a-year;—19,500l. additional to the Duke of Clarence; 12,000l. to the Duke of Cumberland; 12,000l. to the Duke of Kent and to the Duke of Cambridge 12,000l. It was also proposed that there should be an outfit of an equal amount to each party and that would amount to 55,500l. This expence, for the first year, might be 111,000l, It might be said that this charge could have been charged on the consolidated Fund, without applying to that House; *(hear, hear, hear!)*—but even then it would have been "as bad as it was long." That would only have been intercepting what was intended for the public purse; but the Government thought it was not adviseable to make any charge on the Consolidated Fund. It was deemed far better to apply to that House. He protested against the principle that their incomes should sustain deductions or modifications in consequence of any exertions made by the Royal Dukes at home or abroad, as calculated to check honorable exertion. Besides the profits derived from any employment here or at Hanover, never could be of such extent as dangerously to disturb the arrangements which it was adviseable to form. There was great misrepresentation as to the emoluments of the Duke of Cambridge at Hanover; and it ought to be considered that the appointment was completely temporary. The Duke of Cambridge's establishements in this country were still kept on, which was a proof of the temporary nature of the employment; and his emoluments at Hanover did not exceed 5,000. All the Dukes had some emoluments—the Duke of Clarence only 1,100l. half-pay. The Duke of Kent had the Governorship of Gibraltar, 6,000l.; but it would not be a liberal feeling to make deductions on account of such emoluments—emoluments that never could be pushed to an abuse. The Ministers had entered into the minutest calculations, and they had not come to a determination without consulting the most conversant persons. It was found that impossible that the Duke of Clarence ry on the proposed establishment with- ce of 10,000l. at least; and to the Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge, year addition. *(Hear, hear.)* This 000l. addition, deducting pin-money, arried income; and if any marriages were to take place, what less advances, could be made? The Noble Lord, after making some further observations in the course of which he expressed the pain which he felt in discharging this public duty, and the desire he had not to shrink from any responsibility, concluded with moving a resolution—"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that his Majesty be enabled to grant, out of the consolidated fund, the sum of 10,000l. as a suitable provision for the Duke of Clarence on his marriage."

On the question being put,

Mr. Barclay observed, that the quession was one of the greatest importance, brought forward at a time when attempts were making to raise a sum of 10 or 11 millions for the service of the country in her distresses, and when those distresses were so great, that the Prince Regent had given up 50,000l. towards the relief of the people. He could see no comparison between the case of the Duke of Clarence and that of the Duke of York. He concluded by moving, that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Protheroe supported the motion.

Mr. H. Summer, said, the set of men assembled at Lord Liverpool's house, who had been designated by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite (Mr. Brougham) by the appelation of *Clicks*, were of such property as to constitute a bases of responsibility; although they might not have what he would call, in the terms of the *Slang* Dictionary, from which he supposed the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had taken the word *Click*—the gift of the *gab*—*(a laugh.)*—Nevertheless, though he saw nothing wrong in the meeting, to explain measures before they were brought forward in that House, yet he could not agree to this grant to the Duke of Clarence. He would consent to an increase of 6,000l. to that illustrious Duke, if it could be shewn that such sum would be applied to the purpose of keeping up the splendour of the Crown. The Duke of Clarence had a considerable Parliamentary grant; and, besides, had a charming house, with lands attached to it, which, he was told, brought in to him 3000l. a year. He should think any grant to that Royal Personage would be throwing away the money. He praised one of the Royal Family, who had gone abroad to enable him to discharge his debts, which he understood would be effected in 18 months or two years; and then he should not object to 6000l. being given to that Royal Personage as a marriage outfit. If the country were in a less burthened state, he would not hesitate in saying that 30,000l. was not too much for the junior branches of the Royal Family, with respect to the Duke of Clarence, his Royal Father had said of him, in the language of Eton School, that he had not had his first fault yet. As to the grant to the Duke of Cumberland, Ministers went on with decreasing numbers, until at last Members came pouring from the country to oppose it. He could not move an amendment on an amendment; but, if the amendment were carried, he would move for an account of the present income of the Duke of Clarence.

Lord Castlereagh said, he must state for fear of misapprehension, that the Duke of Clarence was in no state of debt which required this application to Parliament; but that it was meant to meet the probable expences of a married life.

Mr. Coke (of Norfork) could not consent to this increase in the present burdened state of the country.

Sir W. Curtis supported the motion.

Lord Compton thought that the proposed grant was not too much; neither did he think that no difference should be made in the allowance to the Duke of Clarence, and those to the other branches of the Royal Family. By their parsimony on this occasion, they might defeat his Royal Highness's marriage altogether. He thought, however, that as the House had taken the high ground of morality in its opposition to the grant to the Duke of Cumberland, it was right to persevere in it.

Lord Gower said, the Duchess of Cumberland had resided three years in this country, and the more she was known the more she respected. Since she had been a Princess of England, she had been indebted for support to the King of Prussia, on account of the inability of the Duke of Cumberland.

Mr. Barclay here signified his readiness to withdraw his amendment; but there being some cries in the negative, the chairman (Mr. Brogden) decided that a division must take place.

The question was then loudly called for, and strangers were ordered to withdraw. The House, however, did not divide.

Mr. Tierney requested Mr. Barclay to withdraw his amendment, in which proposal the Honorable Member acquiesced.

Lord Gower spoke in favour of the vote of a grant to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and expatiated on the exemplary conduct of the Duchess, during her residence in the country. The Noble Lord stated, that her expenses were defrayed by the King of Prussia, in consequence of Parliament having refused vote her an establishment.

Mr. Canning defended the grants, and said that the Duke of Clarence would not have contracted this marriage, unless it had been pressed upon him at a duty he owed the country. He had been also pressed to say, what some would be sufficient; and he only asked for what would be necessary. He had also set apart sufficient for the insurance of his life, and the liquidation of the debts. He did not contract this marriage for private gratification—*Hear. hear;* he did it for the politic purpose of providing heirs for the Crown. If those grants were necessary, let them thank the state of their laws which precluded the Royal Family from looking at home for their wives. It would be impossible to refuse this grants of 10,000l. to the person who might produce the heir to the Crown, without bringing debts upon his establishment. Ministers were convinced that less than 10,000l. would, if not render the marriage impracticable, at least endanger its peace and happiness. In voting this sum, the House would only grant one-half of the sum originally proposed.—For less than this Ministers could not be responsible.

Mr. W. Smith said, many on his side of the House were of opinion that 30,000l. was not too much for the married branches of the Royal Family; but they were also of opinion that something might be taken from the Windsor establishment sufficient for this purpose. Enough, he was, sure, was already granted to answer all the expences of the whole Royal Family.

Lord Castlereagh denied that any large reduction could be made in the Windsor establishment. With exception to the Officers of State attendant on his Majesty, there never was an establishment conducted on more strict economy. The Noble Lord then proceeded to state the different Officers and their duty, and said nothing could be reduced in that establishment.

Mr. Tierney said, the Noble Lord seemed to have forgotton the Privy Purse of his Majesty, which was fixed at 60,000l. In addition to this, there was 10,000l. out of the Duchy of Lancaster. He could allow 50l. a day for the Physicians, which was paid out of this, and amounted to about 18,000l. This left 48,000l.; in addition to which there was 100,000l. for the Windsor establishment. There were, to be sure, the Queen and two Princesses there; but her Majesty had 58,000l., and 10,000l. for travelling expences; and the two Princesses had 13,000l. each, making, for the Windsor establishment, to support his Majesty in his melancholy state, the Queen and two Princesses, 264,000l. a year. He would leave it to the House to say whether this was not abundantly too much.

Lord Castlereagh entered into a long explanation of the state of the Windsor establishment; and observed, that the Queen had a right to a dower of 100,000l. and, when this was deducted, it would leave only 164,000l. for the support of all the Officers of State at Windsor.

Mr. H. Sumner did not consider it necessary to give any thing to the Duke for the payment of his debts, since his Royal Highness had already put aside 5,000l. a-year for that purpose, namely 2,500l. for the payment of the interest, and 2,500l. for insuring his life.

Mr. Lambton could not agree to burthening the country with a further sum of 6,000l.

Mr. W. Wynn, suppoted the prop sition for granting 6,000l. If the Duke should afterwards have children, any further provision would be a future subject of consideration.

The cries of "Question" became vehement, and the House divided—For Mr. Holm Sumner's amendment of 6,000l. a year, there were 193—Against it, 184—Majority against ministers, 9.—The result was received with loud shouts of applause; amidst which, we understand, Lord Castlereagh rose and observed, that since the House had thought proper to refuse the larger sum to the Duke of Clarence, he believed he might say that the negociation for the marriage might be considered at an end.

The House then resumed, the other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 16.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

Lord Castlereagh moved, that the House again resolve itself into a Committee on the Prince Regent's Message, respecting the contemplated Royal Marriages. But previously to its going into such Committee, he thought it would be better to communicate what had resulted from the deicison of the House, respecting the proposition to grant 10,000l. per annum to the Duke of Clarence.—*(Hear!)*—As the House had not deemed it right to acquiesce in that propostion, he believed it would be considered that he had done no more than his duty in waiting on the Royal Duke to communicate the result. The amount, in its reduced scale, was not submitted without previously constituting those who were better able to form the opinion what would be the lowest sum that ought to be granted, in the event of the Duke of Clarence fulfilling the Treaty of Marriage into which he had entered. In consequence of his communication with the Royal Duke, he was authorised to say [Lord Castlereargh read

Continued in the Additional Suplement.

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1818.

(Continued from the Supplement.(

what he said from the communication handed to him for such purpose by the Duke of Clarence], that his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence felt, that if he were to accept the sum to which a vote of that House had agreed, that it would imply his conviction of its sufficiency, and that it would be expected of him to maintain an appearance and establishments accordingly; that his Royal Highness was thoroughly convinced that the lowest had been named in the proposition for 10,000l. per annum; that with the reduced sum, he could not avoid involving himself in embarrassments; and that he therefore felt compelled to decline availing himself of the reduced sum. *(Loud shouts of hear! particular from the Opposition Benches, which were very full.)*

Lord Castlereagh then moved, that the house resolve itself into a Committee, when there were calls, first to bring up the Report of the Committee, containing the vote on the Duke of Clarence's income. His Lordship replied, that such proceeding was a mere matter of form, and persisted in his motion.

The House having agreed to the motion, and resolved into a Committee,

Lord Castlereagh again rose. He said, that as he had already troubled the House with the general detail of this subject, he should now content himself with merely moving the next Resolution, reserving himself for reply. The next Resolution was, that the sum of 6000l. additional yearly income be granted to the Duke of Cambridge, as a suitable provision for His Royal Highness, in the event of his marriage.

The question having been put and the ayes pronounced.

Mr. Brougham rose. He expressed his astonishment at the manner in which this Resolution was brought forward; it seemed to be imagined that because it was deemed right to grant 6000l. to the Duke of Clarence, that it was a matter of course to set-apart 6000l. for the rest of those Royal Dukes who might be proposed for marriage. *(Hear hear hear!)* He apprehended that was not exactly the reasoning of the house; *(Hear hear!)* and he felt assured, if the Members really deemed themselves the faithful guardians of the public purse, and the enemies of profligate abuse of it, that resistance would be offered to these propositions thus offered *en masse*.—He therefore called on the house to negative the proposal now before them. *(Hear.)*

Lord Castlereagh complained of the invidious comparison made between different Royal Dukes.

Mr. F. Douglas, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Wilberforce, &c. followed, and the debate proceeded for some time favourable in general to the Duke of Cambridge. There was then a division. The numbers were—Ayes 177—Noes 95.—Majority in favour of the grant 82.

Lord Castlereagh then proposed a grant of 6000l. to the Duke of Cumberland, additional income; but his Lordship said, as the House was not much disposed to accede to it, he should not press it.

Mr. Wattesley and Mr. Forbes spoke strongly for the motion, observing that the Duchess of Cumberland, had behaved uncommonly well in this Country.

Lord Castlereagh acquieseed in this view of the subject.

Mr. Brougham and Mr. Lambton, and many others, opposed the grant to the Duke of Cumberland; but all bore testimony to the exemplary conduct of the Duchess since her arrival in this country, and they said they would support a dower of 6000l. to her.—The House then divided. The numbers were—For the Grant, 136, —Against it 143,—Majority *against* it, 7.

The Resolution for 6000l. per annum to the Duchess, in the event of the Duke of Cumberland's death, was afterwards proposed and agreed to.

Report brought up, after which the House adjourned.

Friday, 17th April.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

The Report of the Committee on the Royal Marriage was brought up, and the Resolutions agreed to,—On the question being put, granting 6,000l. dower to the Duchess of Cumberland, in the event or her surviving the Duke.

Lord Gower begged to communicate to the House what her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland had to say respecting the grant which had been made. Her Royal Highness had received the proceedings of the House so favourable to her as a mark of kindness; but as she was not disposed to separate her interests from those of her husband, she had felt disposed to decline accepting the kindness of the House. His Royal Highness, however, had resisted such course of proceeding; and in compliance with that intercession, she made a sacrifice of her own feelings. Her Royal Highness was grateful for the consideration of the House; but she trusted that she should never be any burden to the people of this Country.—*(Hear, hear.)*

Lord Castlereagh, added, that her Royal Highness acquiesced at the earnest entreaties of the Duke of Cumberland.

Mr. Wynn suggested that the sum should be made chargeable on the hereditary Revenues of the Crown, not on the Consolidated Fund.

Lord Castlereagh replied, that this was subject of future arrangement.—Resolution agreed to.

The further consideration of the Report on the Cotton Factories Bill, and the remaining orders of the Day having been disposed of, the House adjourned to Monday.

NINETEENTH

LOTTERY,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

City of Calcutta.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING;

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1818.

PRIZES.

Nos. 1598 893 Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs. each.

No. 4007 Prize of 1,000 Sa. Rs.

Nos. 1862 3490 2702 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 4754 562 3978 3977 3821 3517 4938 3417 3614 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING;

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1818.

PRIZES.

Nos. 4837 3567 Prizes of 10,000 Sa. Rs. each.

No. 5191 Prize of 1,000 Sa. Rs.

Nos. 437 1816 5385 4950 4936 1446 3663 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 4689 3691 1686 521 330 4019 2274 1242 3738 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

The 8th Day's Drawing will take place on Thursday next, the 6th Instant.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY JOS. FRANDE JESUS, No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017